

THE CRITIC:

Weekly Journal of Literature, Art, Science, and the Drama.

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SEPTEMBER 10, 1859.

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KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—The PROSPECTUS for the Academical Year commencing October 1, 1859 (containing information about the several Departments of Theology, General Literature, Medicine, Applied Sciences, and Military Science, as well as about the School and the Evening Classes), is now ready, and will be sent on application to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., King's College, London, W.C. If letters are endorsed "Prospectus" on the outside, it will save delay. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The NEXT MEETING will be held at ABERDEEN, commencing on WEDNESDAY, September 14, 1859, under the Presidency of His Royal Highness the PRINCE CONSORT. The Reception Room will be the Mechanics' Hall, Market-street.

Notices of Communications intended to be read to the Association, accompanied by a statement whether or not the Author will be present at the meeting, may be addressed to JOHN PHILLIPS, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., Assistant General Secretary, University Museum, Oxford; or to Prof. NICOL, Prof. FULLER, and JOHN F. WHITE, Esq., Local Secretaries, Aberdeen. JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S., General Treasurer, 4 Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-st., London.

EDINBURGH ACADEMY.—Incorporated by royal charter, 5 Geo. 4.—The next Session of the Edinburgh Academy will COMMENCE on Monday, 3rd October, at ten o'clock, when Mr. Carmichael will open the first or junior class.

The academy is an institution in which young gentlemen, from eight or ten to sixteen or seventeen years of age and upwards, receive a thorough education in classics, modern languages, mathematics, and English literature. Although the academy is essentially a classical institution, a modern side has been added to the school, by the advantage of young gentlemen who mean to enter the military or civil service, or to follow pursuits in which an extensive acquaintance with classics is not required.

On Friday, 30th September, and Saturday, 1st October, attendance will be given at the Academy from 12 to 1 o'clock for the enrolment of new pupils.—Any additional information may be obtained from Mr. PATTISON, Clerk to the Directors, No. 21, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh.

CHANGES IN THE MANAGEMENT of the LADIES' READING-ROOM.

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| Daily News | Quarterly Review |
| Athenaeum | Edinburgh Review |
| Illustrated London News | Westminster Review |
| Saturday Review | Revue des Deux Mondes |
| Critic | Blackwood's Magazine |
| Spectator | Fraser's Magazine |
| Economist | All the Year Round |
| Dispatch | Chambers's Edinburgh Journal |
| Morning Post | National Magazine |
| North British Review | Punch. |
| National Review | |
| The Philanthropist | |

And a selection of Foreign and Provincial Papers. This List will be gradually increased.

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Under the Government of the Council of the College. Head Master—Thomas Hewitt Key, A.M.

The SCHOOL will REOPEN on TUESDAY, SEPT. 20, for new pupils. All the boys must appear in their places without fail on Wednesday, the 21st, at a quarter past nine o'clock.

The Session is divided into three terms, viz. from the 20th of September to Christmas, from Christmas to Easter, and from Easter to the 1st of August.

The yearly payment for each pupil is 18l., of which 6l. is paid in advance in each term. The hours of attendance are from a quarter past nine to three-quarters past three o'clock. The afternoons of Wednesdays and Saturdays are devoted exclusively to drawing.

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At the end of each of the first two terms, there are short examinations, which are taken into account in the general examination. No absence by a boy from any one of the examinations of his classes is permitted, except for reasons submitted to and approved by the Head Master.

The discipline of the School is maintained without corporal punishment. A monthly report of the conduct of each pupil is sent to his parent or guardian.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the College. CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

The College Lectures in the Classes of the Faculty of Medicine will commence on Monday, the 3rd of October; those of the Faculty of Arts on Wednesday, the 12th of October.

IMPORTANT TO AUTHORS.

J. F. HOPE, 16, Great Marlborough-street, London, by his new publishing arrangements, charges no Commission for Publishing Books Printed by him until the Author has been repaid his original outlay. And as all works entrusted to his care are put at the very best price, at prices far below the usual charges, Authors about to publish will find it much to their advantage to apply to him.

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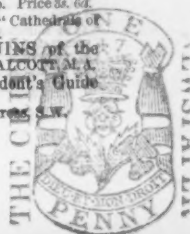
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READILY complying with a wish expressed by the conductors of *THE FIELD*, Mr. Berkeley has embarked for the United States, there to spend the present autumn and a portion of the coming winter.

Our object, and Mr. Berkeley's aim, are—to test the New World in respect to its field sports and pastimes, that he may be enabled to narrate his experiences in our columns, and show where a determined and hardened Britisher may find sport on the other side of the Atlantic, and of what kind it will be.

Mr. Berkeley will penetrate "the far West," and "rough it" where the buffalo pastures in his native prairie; where the moose and the deer are natural denizens; where, by the unerring instinct of the Red Indian, he will be guided to the haunts of the wild tenants of this terra incognita of English sportsmen. And, if time and opportunity allow, Mr. Berkeley will test with the angle the lakes which lie in his route; and he will endeavour to add somewhat to the stores of natural science.

Equally in a social and international, as well as a sportsman's sense, are we gratified that Mr. Berkeley has undertaken the mission which *The Field* proposed to him. Our sons and daughters on the other side of "the great gulf" have hitherto been systematically caricatured, and their habits and customs as systematically burlesqued, by English travellers. John Bull respects Jonathan, and he shows this respect in every way except in the books which English authors have written to show the degeneracy of his distant offspring. An English country gentleman will look at America and the Americans from a point of view altogether different from that taken by a Dickens, a Trollope, and other professional writers. It will be a novelty alike to readers at home and to readers in America; and the country gentlemen of England will be glad to receive from one of themselves, especially from so keen an observer and so graphic a sketcher of nature as Mr. Berkeley, a faithful narrative of country sports and country life as they exist in the United States. It will be Mr. Berkeley's effort to see and know the American in his home, in his farm, at his country seat, in the forest, on the prairies, and among the Indians outside that civilisation which has become a world's wonder and a world's envy.

That Mr. Berkeley will be cordially received by our brethren across the Atlantic, we have already ample assurance. As a distinguished member of a great and ancient English family—as the chosen embodiment and representative of English sport and sportsmen—and as a friend and constant contributor to *The Field*, the journal of English sports and pastimes—Mr. Berkeley in the United States will, we know, be heartily welcomed and fully appreciated.

The announcement of this visit and its purpose has been communicated to the people of the United States in the following note addressed to their leading public journals.

Beacon Lodge, Christchurch, July 29, 1859.
SIR,—Permit me, through the medium of your paper, to address a few words to my brother sportsmen in the United States.

An opportunity which I have often longed for has been afforded me of paying a visit to New York, starting from Liverpool, for the express purpose of fraternizing with the disciples of St. Hubert, shaking hands with my Transatlantic brethren, and, with the advice of my brother sportsmen, proceeding through a portion of the cultivated country to the magnificent prairies, gathering by the way all information—scientific, agricultural, and ornithological—that it is possible for me to collect. My stay in the United States must of necessity be limited, but, under the blessing of Heaven, I hope, ere my return to spend my Christmas in England, to have achieved and learnt enough to enable me to tell my countrymen a tale, and to point out to them the route and the outlay required for others in future times to follow my example. (My narrative, I need hardly add, will appear in the columns of the *London Field*.)

I shall bring with me some of my hounds and dogs, the faithful companions of my leisure hours, and throw myself on that kindness which, from my experience of the American character in other climes, I am convinced was never by a stranger sought in vain. I expect to arrive at New York on or about the 3rd of September.

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SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE READING ROOM OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM was re-opened to students yesterday after the brief interval of seven days allowed for cleaning and other necessary purposes connected with its administration, and conducing to the comfort and accommodation of the readers. The catalogue of the books contained in it, which we announced a short time ago as being upon the point of completion, is now also just published by order of the trustees, and can be purchased for the sum of seven shillings and sixpence. It is entitled "A List of the Books of Reference in the Reading-room of the British Museum," and forms a handsome octavo volume of 413 pages, exclusive of the preface, which occupies 31 pages. It is called "a list," we presume, because the titles are very short, and the work aims at being only an ordinary hand-book for ready reference, rather than an elaborate bibliographical catalogue; none of the works that it contains requiring to be minutely described for their identification. We are glad also to perceive that it is alphabetical in its arrangement, being convinced, after long experience in such matters, that an alphabetical catalogue is of all the most useful, and what ninety-nine readers out of every hundred would prefer to any other; especially if, as in the present instance, it should be accompanied by an ample index of subjects. This index of subjects, indeed, forms an admirable feature in the work before us, being so framed that the reader is at once briefly referred to the author's name or other entry in the catalogue from the topic on which he looks for information. Take, for instance, the subject "Costume." Under this heading in the index we have the following brief but complete entries: "Book of Costume, *Book*. Chronicles of Fashion, *Stone*. Costume des anciens peuples, *Dandré-Bardon*. Costume in England, *Fairholt*, *Strutt*. Dresses of different nations, *Dresses*. Ecclesiastical costume, *Pugin*." The words in italics point out the respective headings in the catalogue under which the several works here mentioned are entered. Nothing in the way of index could be more simple or more useful. In the catalogue itself we have also to remark another highly useful feature, namely, the setting forth of the contents of any long series of works, as LEMAITRE'S "Bibliotheca Classica Latina," LARDNER'S "Cabinet Cyclopædia," and similar works; "the separate works in each collection being also entered under their respective headings." The entire work, indeed, has been most accurately and skilfully drawn up, the duty of preparing it having devolved upon Mr. RYE, one of the Assistant Librarians, whose fitness for the task is shown by its admirable execution. The preface, by Mr. JONES, contains an interesting historical account of the Reading-room from the opening of the British Museum on the 15th of January, 1759, to the present year, just a century. From this we obtain some curious facts both as to the early administration of the Reading-room and the sort of persons that frequented it. This account has been drawn up from the most authentic sources, namely, the official documents contained in the Secretarial Department, and may therefore be relied on for its accuracy. We select from it the following: "On the 8th of December, 1758, the trustees ordered 'that the corner room in the base story be appropriated for the reading-room, and that a proper wainscot table, covered with green bays in the same manner as those in the libraries, be prepared for the same, with twenty chairs of the same kind with those already provided for the several departments of the house.' On the 22nd of the same month Dr. PETER TEMPLEMAN, the translator of 'Norden's Travels in Egypt,' and who afterwards became the secretary to the then newly-incorporated Society of Arts and Commerce, delivered in his appointment as 'keeper of the reading-room or rooms in the British Museum.' The appointment of such an officer had been ordered on the 23rd of the June preceding, the trustees wisely foreseeing the importance of the reading-room, and the necessity of providing for its efficient superintendence. A corner room in the basement story, with one oak table and twenty chairs, forms a very striking contrast with the reading-room of the present day; but it was not so bad as the indulged reader of modern times may imagine. A glass door opened from this reading-room into the garden of Montague House, which was well cultivated and planted with goodly trees, and between which and Hampstead nothing intervened to obstruct the prospect, or poison the air. We may smile now at the twenty chairs, but they proved more than sufficient for the demands made upon them." Then follows an extract from the poet GRAY, one of the earliest persons admitted as a reader, in a letter to his friend MASON, dated July 23, 1759. He was then living in Southampton-row, and, "being solitary," as he says, found the Museum his "chief amusement." "I this day passed," he writes, "through the jaws of a great leviathan that lay in my way into the belly of Dr. TEMPLEMAN, superintendent of the reading-room, who congratulated himself on the sight of so much good company. We were—a man that writes for Lord ROYSTON; a man that writes for Dr. BARTON, of York; a third that writes for the Emperor of GERMANY, or Dr. PEACOCK, for he speaks the worst English I ever heard; Dr. STUKELY, who writes for himself—the very worst person he could write for; and I, who only read to know if there were anything worth writing, and that not without some difficulty. I find that they printed one thousand copies of the 'Harleian Catalogue,' and sold four score; that they have 900*l.* a year income, and

spend 1300*l.*; and that they are building apartments for the under keepers: so I expect in winter to see the collection advertised and set to auction." Such is the first glimpse we get at the readers in the British Museum. The names mentioned by the poet, however, are not those of the earliest admitted students to the reading-room, the list of whom is as follows, according to the entry on the minutes, three days before the opening of the Museum: "The Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, for six months; the Rev. Dr. LOWTH, for two months; DANIEL WRAY, Esq., for six months; Mr. MUSGRAVE, for six months; Mr. STUART, for six months; Mr. EDWARD LANGTON, for six months; the Rev. Dr. CHANDLER, for three months; and TAYLOR WHITE, Esq., for one month." These were followed at short intervals by Dr. LITTLETON, Dr. JORTIN, BENJAMIN KENNICOTT, Dr. BLAIR, Sir WM. BLACKSTONE, Lord DACRES, the Earl of EGREMONT, DAVID HUME, OWEN RUFFHEAD, the Bishop of NORWICH, Dr. NASH, Lord MORTON, THOMAS GRAY, and Dr. JOHNSON." Dr. JOHNSON was admitted on the recommendation of Dr. MORTON, on the 8th of May 1761." On the 28th of May 1774, in consequence of complaints of the dampness of the then reading-room, it was ordered by the trustees "that the south-west angle-room, upon the first state story, should be fitted up for the reception of students," which was accordingly done; and this room, which was immediately over the former, continued to be used until the year 1817. "This circumstance," says Mr. JONES, "shows how small was the attendance of readers for the first fifty years of the existence of the Museum. The French revolution, however, led to a considerable increase in the number of readers during the first years of that extraordinary convulsion. Nearly one-half of those admitted in the year 1795 consisted of French refugees. Among them were the Archbishop of BORDEAUX, the Bishops of UZES and TROYES, the Count de SAINT CYR, the Abbé de TRESSAN, the Duke de LEVIS, and the Count de LALLY TOLLENDAL, with a long list of abbés and men of less note, all of whom sought relief from the *ennui* of their exile in the reading-room of the British Museum." In 1817, in consequence of the increase of readers, the reading-room was transferred to No. 5, on the upper floor, and in 1823 and 1825 respectively two additional rooms were prepared "for the further accommodation of readers." In 1826 two rooms at the south end of the east wing, then recently built to receive the royal library and the collections of MSS., were appropriated for reading-rooms; which being found insufficient, two larger rooms at the eastern end of the present north wing were afterwards prepared for the same purpose, "to which the readers migrated in the year 1838." Such is briefly the history of what occurred in the way of providing accommodation for readers in the British Museum; until, owing to the strenuous exertions of Mr. PANIZZI, the present magnificent structure was reared—the new reading-room, capable of accommodating 302 readers at the same time, with ample desk-room for each—the finest building of the kind that was ever conceived or ever brought to such a successful issue. This room, which was opened to students on the 18th of May 1857, is justly regarded as one of the lions of the metropolis, and is viewed with intelligent admiration by all foreigners. It is well described by Mr. JONES, with some new details as regards its construction and arrangement, also additional statistics of the number of readers, and the number of volumes consulted by them, which we are sorry that our want of space, just now at least, prevents us from noticing further.

WE ARE NOT AWARE whether in DISRAELI'S "Curiosities of Literature" there is any space allotted to the notice of such works as have occupied an extraordinary number of years in publication. If there were we should enlarge the list by adding to it the following: "Oeconomische Encyclopædie, oder allgemeines System der Land-Haus-und-Staats-Wirtschaft, in alphabetischer ordnung; aus dem Französischen übersetzt, und mit Anmerkungen und Zusätzen vermehrt, auch nöthigen Kupfern versehen, von D. J. G. KRÜNZT." Of this work, which is only just completed, in 242 octavo volumes, the first volume saw the light at Berlin as far back as the year 1773, and the last only the other day, so that its publication has extended through very nearly a century. This, too, was a steady and continuous publication, which is the most remarkable feature about it; the work never having been interrupted for even a single year during the whole period. Whatever happened—let there have been any amount of natural, political, or religious convulsions—kings died or been deposed, a great religious order (that of the Jesuits) suppressed, numerous wars begun and finished, a Transatlantic republic sprung into being, a French Revolution transacted in all its phases, a Napoleon lived and died—still the publication of this Encyclopædia went on, some three volumes of it yearly appearing, and as the editor or editors of it died off successively, their functions being discharged by others, who, like soldiers on the battle-field, stepped into the places left vacant by their fallen comrades. There was not, however, so large a number of editors in succession as might at first have been supposed, only six indeed during such a long series of years, thus giving an average of about fourteen years to each of them. Their names are, respectively, J. G. KRÜNZT, F. J. FLÖRKE, H. G. FLÖRKE, J. W. D. KORTH, L. KOSSARSKI, and C. O. HOFFMANN. It is but right to add that only the first four volumes of this gigantic work were translated from the French. All the rest are original, and the execution of the entire work is highly creditable both to the contributors and editors, although it cannot be compared either in extent or value with that still older work, the

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READILY complying with a wish expressed by the conductors of *THE FIELD*, Mr. Berkeley has embarked for the United States, there to spend the present autumn and a portion of the coming winter.

Our object, and Mr. Berkeley's aim, are—to test the New World in respect to its field sports and pastimes, that he may be enabled to narrate his experiences in our columns, and show where a determined and hardened Britisher may find sport on the other side of the Atlantic, and of what kind it will be.

Mr. Berkeley will penetrate "the far West," and "rough it" where the buffalo pastures in his native prairie; where the moose and the deer are natural denizens; where, by the unerring instinct of the Red Indian, he will be guided to the haunts of the wild tenants of this terra incognita of English sportsmen. And, if time and opportunity allow, Mr. Berkeley will test with the angle the lakes which lie in his route; and he will endeavour to add somewhat to the stores of natural science.

Equally in a social and international, as well as a sportsman's sense, are we gratified that Mr. Berkeley has undertaken the mission which *The Field* proposed to him. Our sons and daughters on the other side of "the great gulf" have hitherto been systematically caricatured, and their habits and customs as systematically burlesqued, by English travellers. John Bull respects Jonathan, and he shows this respect in every way except in the books which English authors have written to show the degeneracy of his distant offspring. An English country gentleman will look at America and the Americans from a point of view altogether different from that taken by a Dickens, a Trollope, and other professional writers. It will be a novelty alike to readers at home and to readers in America; and the country gentlemen of England will be glad to receive from one of themselves, especially from so keen an observer and so graphic a sketcher of nature as Mr. Berkeley, a faithful narrative of country sports and country life as they exist in the United States. It will be Mr. Berkeley's effort to see and know the American in his home, in his farm, at his country seat, in the forest, on the prairies, and among the Indians outside that civilisation which has become a world's wonder and a world's envy.

That Mr. Berkeley will be cordially received by our brethren across the Atlantic, we have already ample assurance. As a distinguished member of a great and ancient English family—as the chosen embodiment and representative of English sport and sportsmen—and as a friend and constant contributor to *The Field*, the journal of English sports and pastimes—Mr. Berkeley in the United States will, we know, be heartily welcomed and fully appreciated.

The announcement of this visit and its purpose has been communicated to the people of the United States in the following note addressed to their leading public journals.

Beacon Lodge, Christchurch, July 30, 1859.

SIR,—Permit me, through the medium of your paper, to address a few words to my brother sportsmen in the United States.

An opportunity which I have often longed for has been afforded me of paying a visit to New York, starting from Liverpool for the express purpose of fraternising with the disciples of St. Hebert, shaking hands with my Transatlantic brethren, and with the advice of my brother sportsmen, proceeding through a portion of the cultivated country to the magnificent prairies, gathering by the way all information—scientific, agricultural, and ornithological—that it is possible for me to collect. My stay in the United States must of necessity be limited, but, under the blessing of Heaven, I hope, ere my return to spend my Christmas in England, to have achieved and learnt enough to enable me to tell my countrymen a tale, and to point out to them the route and the outlay required for others in future times to follow my example. (My narrative, I need hardly add, will appear in the columns of the *London Field*.)

I shall bring with me some of my hounds and dogs, the faithful companions of my leisure hours, and throw myself on that kindness which, from my experience of the American character in other climes, I am convinced was never by a stranger sought in vain. I expect to arrive at New York on or about the 3rd of September.

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THE CRITIC.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE READING ROOM OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM was re-opened to students yesterday after the brief interval of seven days allowed for cleaning and other necessary purposes connected with its administration, and conducing to the comfort and accommodation of the readers. The catalogue of the books contained in it, which we announced a short time ago as being upon the point of completion, is now also just published by order of the trustees, and can be purchased for the sum of seven shillings and sixpence. It is entitled "A List of the Books of Reference in the Reading-room of the British Museum," and forms a handsome octavo volume of 413 pages, exclusive of the preface, which occupies 31 pages. It is called "a list," we presume, because the titles are very short, and the work aims at being only an ordinary hand-book for ready reference, rather than an elaborate bibliographical catalogue; none of the works that it contains requiring to be minutely described for their identification. We are glad also to perceive that it is alphabetical in its arrangement, being convinced, after long experience in such matters, that an alphabetical catalogue is of all the most useful, and what ninety-nine readers out of every hundred would prefer to any other; especially if, as in the present instance, it should be accompanied by an ample index of subjects. This index of subjects, indeed, forms an admirable feature in the work before us, being so framed that the reader is at once briefly referred to the author's name or other entry in the catalogue from the topic on which he looks for information. Take, for instance, the subject "Costume." Under this heading in the index we have the following brief but complete entries: "Book of Costume, *Book*. Chronicles of Fashion, *Stone*. Costume des anciens peuples, *Dandré-Bardon*. Costume in England, *Fairholt, Strutt*. Dresses of different nations, *Dresses*. Ecclesiastical costume, *Pugin*." The words in italics point out the respective headings in the catalogue under which the several works here mentioned are entered. Nothing in the way of index could be more simple or more useful. In the catalogue itself we have also to remark another highly useful feature, namely, the setting forth of the contents of any long series of works, as LEMAITRE'S "Bibliotheca Classica Latina," LARDNER'S "Cabinet Cyclopædia," and similar works; "the separate works in each collection being also entered under their respective headings." The entire work, indeed, has been most accurately and skilfully drawn up, the duty of preparing it having devolved upon Mr. RYE, one of the Assistant Librarians, whose fitness for the task is shown by its admirable execution. The preface, by Mr. JONES, contains an interesting historical account of the Reading-room from the opening of the British Museum on the 15th of January, 1759, to the present year, just a century. From this we obtain some curious facts both as to the early administration of the Reading-room and the sort of persons that frequented it. This account has been drawn up from the most authentic sources, namely, the official documents contained in the Secretarial Department, and may therefore be relied on for its accuracy. We select from it the following: "On the 8th of December, 1758, the trustees ordered 'that the corner room in the base story be appropriated for the reading-room, and that a proper wainscot table, covered with green bays in the same manner as those in the libraries, be prepared for the same, with twenty chairs of the same kind with those already provided for the several departments of the house.' On the 22nd of the same month Dr. PETER TEMPLEMAN, the translator of 'Norden's Travels in Egypt,' and who afterwards became the secretary to the then newly-incorporated Society of Arts and Commerce, delivered in his appointment as 'keeper of the reading-room or rooms in the British Museum.' The appointment of such an officer had been ordered on the 23rd of the June preceding, the trustees wisely foreseeing the importance of the reading-room, and the necessity of providing for its efficient superintendence. A corner room in the basement story, with one oak table and twenty chairs, forms a very striking contrast with the reading-room of the present day; but it was not so bad as the indulged reader of modern times may imagine. A glass door opened from this reading-room into the garden of Montague House, which was well cultivated and planted with goodly trees, and between which and Hampstead nothing intervened to obstruct the prospect, or poison the air. We may smile now at the twenty chairs, but they proved more than sufficient for the demands made upon them." Then follows an extract from the poet GRAY, one of the earliest persons admitted as a reader, in a letter to his friend MASON, dated July 23, 1759. He was then living in Southampton-row, and, "being solitary," as he says, found the Museum his "chief amusement." "I this day passed," he writes, "through the jaws of a great leviathan that lay in my way into the belly of Dr. TEMPLEMAN, superintendent of the reading-room, who congratulated himself on the sight of so much good company. We were—a man that writes for Lord ROYSTON; a man that writes for Dr. BARTON, of York; a third that writes for the Emperor of GERMANY, or Dr. PEACOCK, for he speaks the worst English I ever heard; Dr. STUKELY, who writes for himself—the very worst person he could write for; and I, who only read to know if there were anything worth writing, and that not without some difficulty. I find that they printed one thousand copies of the 'Harleian Catalogue,' and sold four score; that they have 900*l*. a year income, and

spend 1300*l*.; and that they are building apartments for the under keepers: so I expect in winter to see the collection advertised and set to auction." Such is the first glimpse we get at the readers in the British Museum. The names mentioned by the poet, however, are not those of the earliest admitted students to the reading-room, the list of whom is as follows, according to the entry on the minutes, three days before the opening of the Museum: "The Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, for six months; the Rev. Dr. LOWTH, for two months; DANIEL WRAY, Esq., for six months; Mr. MUSGRAVE, for six months; Mr. STUART, for six months; Mr. EDWARD LANGTON, for six months; the Rev. Dr. CHANDLER, for three months; and TAYLOR WHITE, Esq., for one month." These were followed at short intervals by Dr. LITTLETON, Dr. JORTIN, BENJAMIN KENNICOTT, Dr. BLAIR, Sir WM. BLACKSTONE, Lord DACRES, the Earl of EGREMONT, DAVID HUME, OWEN RUFFHEAD, the Bishop of NORWICH, Dr. NASH, Lord MORTON, THOMAS GRAY, and Dr. JOHNSON." Dr. JOHNSON was admitted on the recommendation of Dr. MORTON, on the 8th of May 1761." On the 28th of May 1774, in consequence of complaints of the dampness of the then reading-room, it was ordered by the trustees "that the south-west angle-room, upon the first state story, should be fitted up for the reception of students," which was accordingly done; and this room, which was immediately over the former, continued to be used until the year 1817. "This circumstance," says Mr. JONES, "shows how small was the attendance of readers for the first fifty years of the existence of the Museum. The French revolution, however, led to a considerable increase in the number of readers during the first years of that extraordinary convulsion. Nearly one-half of those admitted in the year 1795 consisted of French refugees. Among them were the Archbishop of BORDEAUX, the Bishops of UZES and TROYES, the Count de SAINT CYR, the Abbé de TRESSAN, the Duke de LEVIS, and the Count de LALLY TOLLENDAL, with a long list of abbés and men of less note, all of whom sought relief from the ennui of their exile in the reading-room of the British Museum." In 1817, in consequence of the increase of readers, the reading-room was transferred to No. 5, on the upper floor, and in 1823 and 1825 respectively two additional rooms were prepared "for the further accommodation of readers." In 1826 two rooms at the south end of the east wing, then recently built to receive the royal library and the collections of MSS., were appropriated for reading-rooms; which being found insufficient, two larger rooms at the eastern end of the present north wing were afterwards prepared for the same purpose, "to which the readers migrated in the year 1838." Such is briefly the history of what occurred in the way of providing accommodation for readers in the British Museum; until, owing to the strenuous exertions of Mr. PANIZZI, the present magnificent structure was reared—the new reading-room, capable of accommodating 302 readers at the same time, with ample desk-room for each—the finest building of the kind that was ever conceived or ever brought to such a successful issue. This room, which was opened to students on the 18th of May 1857, is justly regarded as one of the lions of the metropolis, and is viewed with intelligent admiration by all foreigners. It is well described by Mr. JONES, with some new details as regards its construction and arrangement, also additional statistics of the number of readers, and the number of volumes consulted by them, which we are sorry that our want of space, just now at least, prevents us from noticing further.

WE ARE NOT AWARE whether in DISRAELI'S "Curiosities of Literature" there is any space allotted to the notice of such works as have occupied an extraordinary number of years in publication. If there were we should enlarge the list by adding to it the following: "Oeconomische Encyclopædie, oder allgemeines System der Land-Haus-und-Staats-Wirtschaft, in alphabetischer ordnung; aus dem Französischen übersetzt, und mit Anmerkungen und Zusätzen vermehrt, auch nöthigen Kupfern versehen, von D. J. G. KRÜNZT." Of this work, which is only just completed, in 242 octavo volumes, the first volume saw the light at Berlin as far back as the year 1773, and the last only the other day, so that its publication has extended through very nearly a century. This, too, was a steady and continuous publication, which is the most remarkable feature about it; the work never having been interrupted for even a single year during the whole period. Whatever happened—let there have been any amount of natural, political, or religious convulsions—kings died or been deposed, a great religious order (that of the Jesuits) suppressed, numerous wars begun and finished, a Transatlantic republic sprung into being, a French Revolution transacted in all its phases, a Napoleon lived and died—still the publication of this Encyclopædia went on, some three volumes of it yearly appearing, and as the editor or editors of it died off successively, their functions being discharged by others, who, like soldiers on the battle-field, stepped into the places left vacant by their fallen comrades. There was not, however, so large a number of editors in succession as might at first have been supposed, only six indeed during such a long series of years, thus giving an average of about fourteen years to each of them. Their names are, respectively, J. G. KRÜNZT, F. J. FLÖRKE, H. G. FLÖRKE, J. W. D. KORTH, L. KOSSAKSKI, and C. O. HOFFMANN. It is but right to add that only the first four volumes of this gigantic work were translated from the French. All the rest are original, and the execution of the entire work is highly creditable both to the contributors and editors, although it cannot be compared either in extent or value with that still older work, the

"Grosses vollständiges Universal Lexikon" of ZEDLER, in 64 folio volumes, which occupied only eighteen years in publication; nor with the great Encyclopædia of ERSCH and GRÜBER, begun in 1818 and not yet completed. With respect to the number of years over which its publication extends there is only one other work, that we can call to mind, at all like it, namely, the "Acta Sanctorum" of the Bollandists, commenced at Antwerp in 1643, discontinued in 1794, resumed in 1845, and still in progress. Of this work, which contains a commemoration of the Saints for each day in the year, commencing with January and proceeding regularly, only 57 volumes have as yet been published, bringing the publication down to the 20th of October; and as the last volume published contains only the "Acta Sanctorum" for four days, it would be fruitless to conjecture how many years longer may be consumed in the entire publication.

THE BANNATYNE CLUB has just issued a new volume of its publications, printed in the usual handsome 4to form, and on thick paper. This is the "Registrum Cartarum Ecclesie Sancti Egidii de Edinburgh: a series of Charters and original Documents connected with the Church of St. Giles, Edinburgh, MCCCXLIV.-MDLXVII." It is very carefully edited by Mr. DAVID LAING, the Secretary of the Club, who has prefixed to the work some valuable "Historical Notices of the Collegiate Church of St. Giles," which, "although surpassed in wealth and architectural splendour by some other religious establishments in Edinburgh, has more than a local interest attached to its history." The building of the Church of St. Giles, we learn from Mr. LAING, was in all probability commenced in the early part of the twelfth, and continued throughout the thirteenth century, portions of it perhaps being then rebuilt, and additions to it subsequently made in the two following centuries. Of the Saint to whom it is dedicated, we are informed that "St. EGIDIUS, or GILES, an abbot, who flourished towards the end of the seventh century, according to the recognised authorities in such matters, was an Athenian by birth, and of noble extraction. His extraordinary piety and learning drew the admiration of the world upon him in such

a manner, that it was impossible for him to enjoy in his own country that obscurity and retirement which were the chief object of his desires on earth. Having sailed for France, he spent many years in the wild deserts near the mouth of the Rhone, and afterwards in a forest in the diocese of Nismes." How he became such a favourite with the Edinburgh people that they dedicated their collegiate church to him does not clearly appear; the reason being no less obscure than if the same question were asked with respect to the churches of St. Giles, Cripplegate, and St. Giles in the Fields, London.

A CURIOUS MISTAKE occurred on Thursday in an important editorial article in the *Times*, which must have puzzled some of its readers considerably, especially as it is several times repeated. The article we allude to is headed "The French Amnesty," in which the writer says: "We have received two additional declarations, drawn forth by the amnesty—one from M. EDGAR GUINET, dated from Veytaux, in Switzerland; the second from M. FELIX PYAT," &c. It is not to be expected that every one will recognise in the former of these names the celebrated *Edgar Quinet*, whose lectures upon the Jesuits at the "Collège de France," and his book upon "Ultramontanism," attracted so much attention during the régime of Louis PHILIPPE, and finally led to M. QUINET's deposition from his professorship. Subsequently, upon the proclamation of the Republic, M. QUINET was restored to his post; but, with true republican feeling, he wrote in condemnation of the expedition against Rome, and protested loudly against the *coup d'état*, and other acts of the President and Emperor. He was in consequence obliged to retire into exile at Brussels, where he married a Moldavian lady, widow of the poet ASSAKI. He is now apparently in Switzerland; but we should not be at all surprised to find that the name of the precise place, Veytaux (from which the article states that his declaration proceeds), is as much a misprint as the name *Guinet* itself. All we can say is, that no such place is registered in two or three excellent gazetteers to which we have referred on the subject.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

THE LIFE OF A GREAT INVENTOR.

The Life and Times of Samuel Crompton, Inventor of the Spinning-machine called the Mule. By GILBERT J. FRENCH. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. pp. 293.

IT SEEMS TO BE THE COMMON LOT of all great inventors that their fruits shall be reaped by other hands than those which sowed and planted; this consequence is indeed so constant, that we are inclined to refer it to some natural incompatibility between the reflective and speculative turn of mind which is indispensable to the inventor, and that busy, bustling, watchful, pushing disposition which is such a necessity to the thriving man of business. The story of Samuel Crompton, as it is related in this small volume, offers a very remarkable proof of this, for the author—apparently without intending it—brings the reader to the inevitable conclusion that the inventor of the machine which did more for the advance of the cotton trade than any other, not only did not grow rich by his invention, but that it was rendered utterly impossible by the nature of the man, and by the manner in which he conducted himself, that he ever should do so.

Samuel Crompton was born at Firwood, in the township of Tonge, near Bolton, on the 3rd of September, 1753. The family is widespread over Lancashire, and many of them have done notable things in their time. The present Judge Crompton was born, we believe, in Liverpool, and Mr. French claims for his hero a relationship to the late Thomas Crompton, the great paper maker and proprietor of the *Morning Post*. The father of Samuel Crompton was a farmer, and (as was not uncommon in Lancashire in those days) the family employed their spare time in carding, spinning, and weaving. At that time, it should be remembered, there were no such things as factories known. The cotton trade was in its infancy, and of the wonderful mechanism now employed upon its operations scarcely even the germs had appeared. The good wife and her daughters spun upon the primitive spinning-wheel yarn which was afterwards either woven into cloth by the husband and his sons, or was sold to the travelling manufacturer, who carried it elsewhere to be manipulated. Among a striving and ingenious race, however, such a state of things could not last, and in the middle of the last century the inventive minds of Lancashire were busy at work, seeking how to expand the trade into the tremendous proportions which it has since assumed. When Samuel Crompton was born, John Kay, of Bury, had suggested the ingenious contrivance of the picking-stick, which nearly doubled the effective power of the loom. This invention it was which set every one thinking how to improve the spinning processes, so as to bring the production of yarn level with its conversion into cloth—a problem which was never thoroughly solved until Crompton's discovery of the mule. Lewis Paul had invented a machine for spinning by means of rollers, and in 1767 one Hays, a

reed-maker of Leigh, took out a patent for another machine constructed upon a somewhat similar principle. This again was improved upon by Kay, of Bolton, a clock-maker employed by Hays in the construction of his machine; and the invention of Kay, stolen from him in turn by Arkwright, the Bolton barber, and by his energy and business skill brought into general use, became the famous "water-frame," which was in use when Crompton first began to work at the trade, and which now, in an improved form and under the name of "the throstle," is still very extensively used for spinning the stronger yarns for warps. Hargreaves invented the famous "jenny" in 1767, and that ingenious machine soon came into general use, exposing its inventor to the indignant vengeance of the operatives then employed in the trade, who were of opinion that these machines, by facilitating work and rendering it both easier and more expeditious, and consequently cheapening the article produced, seriously interfered with their prosperity. And we have no doubt, in spite of all that has been said to the contrary, that this view, however selfish, was perfectly sound. Machinery confers an undoubted advantage upon the country at large, for it cheapens articles of first necessity, it employs capital, it expands trade, and gives employment, both directly and indirectly, to a vast number of persons; but to the individuals who before its invention derived large profits from the more clumsy and costly processes of manufacture, machinery must be the cause of immediate loss. The following passage in Mr. French's book supplies a convincing proof, if any be needed, of the difference which machinery made in the condition of the operatives in the cotton trade:

Four guineas per piece of twenty-four yards, or three shillings and sixpence per yard, was then paid for weaving sixty reed six-quarter wide cambric muslin with one hundred and twenty picks to the inch. "The trade was that of a gentleman. They brought home their work in top boots and ruffled shirts, carried a cane, and in some instances took a coach." Many weavers at that time used to walk about the streets with a five pound Bank of England note spread out under their hatbands; they would smoke none but long "churchwarden" pipes, and objected to the intrusion of any other handicraftsmen into their particular rooms in the public-houses which they frequented.

The pay for weaving a similar piece of cambric muslin is now 2s. 2d., and, although the operation can be performed in much less time, the proportion between time and money is by no means observed. Who can wonder that these men were indignant at any interference with a state of things which was the source of so much profit to themselves, or that they refused to consider the benefits to trade and to the country at large as any compensation for the injury inflicted upon their individual selves?

Samuel Crompton, after receiving a good plain education at a school in Bolton, set to work at spinning and weaving when he was sixteen years of age. His mother was then a widow, and resided at the old manor-house of Hall-in-the-Wood, near Bolton. For five years he used one of Hargreaves' jennies, an ingenious and serviceable machine, but having the disadvantage that it could neither spin yarn so strong

and fit for warps as Arkwright's "frame," nor yet so fine as that greatest of all desiderata, the Indian muslin yarn.

This it was that set Crompton thinking how to make a machine that should spin yarn so fine as to be fit for those exquisite fabrics, the "woven wind" of Dacca, and it was some years before his busy and inventive brain furnished a satisfactory response. Needless would it be to enter into a long explanation of the machine which he invented, in the first place called "the Hall-in-the-Wood wheels," and afterwards "the mule," from the fact that it combined the properties of Hargreaves' "jenny" with the "water-frame" of Kay and Arkwright. It is not, however, too much to say of this machine that to it the present development of the cotton trade is mainly due. Working to the desired end by patient and laborious thought, Samuel Crompton did not jump to the conclusion at once, but by the gradual evolution of logical reasoning. His tools were none of the best, and his first machine was made principally of wood, although a neighbouring blacksmith kindly allowed him to file his "bits of things" at his forge. Twenty-one years of age was Crompton when he set to work upon his task, and twenty-six was he when he got his first machine into working order. Some secrecy was necessary in carrying this out, for of course there were plenty of curious eyes to spy out his invention, and plenty of dishonest people ready to appropriate it if they could do so without breach of the law. In addition to other drawbacks, the necessities of life compelled Crompton to work at his invention only on the "off-hours," after his strength and spirits had been expended in the provision of daily bread.

It must be clearly seen that the labour he bestowed, and the time he spent in seeking after this desired improvement, was an addition to his regular everyday work; and in his enthusiasm he did not scruple to deprive himself of many of the usual hours of rest. Indeed this it was which first called the attention of his family and neighbours to his proceedings. Strange and unaccountable sounds were heard in the old Hall at most untimely hours; lights were seen in unusual places; and a rumour became current that the place was haunted. Samuel was, however, soon discovered to be himself the embodied spirit (of invention) which had caused much fear and trouble to his family; even when relieved from the alarm of a ghost, they yet found that they had among them a conjuror! for such was the term applied in contempt to inventors in those days, and indeed for a long time afterwards.

In spite, however, of all this secrecy, it was as much as he could do to keep the inquisitive at arm's length:

The consequence was that the old Hall was besieged by manufacturers and others from the surrounding districts—many of whom came to purchase yarn, but many more prepared to penetrate the mystery of the wonderful new wheel, and to discover the principle of its operations by any means in their power. All kinds of stratagems were practised to obtain admission to the house; and when this was denied many climbed up to the windows outside by the aid of harrows and ladders to look in at the machine. Crompton erected a screen to protect himself from this kind of observation, but even that did not at all times serve the intended purpose. One inquisitive adventurer is said to have esconced himself for some days in the cockloft, where he watched Samuel at work through a gimlet hole pierced through the ceiling. He was in this way subjected to all kinds of impertinent intrusion and annoyance, so that he was unable to prosecute his labour with comfort or advantage.

Arkwright himself appears to have paid a visit to Hall-in-the-Wood in the hope of fishing out the secret, and Mr. Robert Peel (afterwards the first baronet) came on a similar errand.

A few facts may be here mentioned to illustrate the marvellous effect of this machine upon the cotton trade. When Crompton's "mule" was invented, the import of cotton wool into these realms was 6,766,613 pounds; but eight years afterwards it had risen (mainly by the effect of this machine) to 32,288,186 pounds. In 1856 the total quantity spun amounted to 895,115,000 pounds, upon more than twenty-eight millions of spindles belonging to Crompton's mules. The first machine which he made was, as we have stated, rather a primitive affair, and contained not more than thirty spindles; in the present day a pair of self-acting mules may contain from eight hundred to a thousand spindles, and we believe that there are mills in Lancashire where seventy to eighty thousand spindles are revolving every day. Take another point of view—the fineness of the yarn and the prices fetched in the market. Before Crompton's mule, no yarn at all approaching what would now be considered a fine count had ever been spun in England. Crompton succeeded, we believe, in spinning up to 100's—which means that one hundred hanks were spun out of a pound of cotton—and this was considered so choice that he could get in the market as much as two guineas per pound for it. The same quality of yarn fetches about two shillings now, and the machine with which it is spun has been so improved in finish and delicacy of action, that, at the Great Exhibition of 1851, mule-spun yarn was exhibited as fine as seven hundred hanks to the pound.

And what was the reward which this transcendently important invention brought to its originator? Ere we answer this question, let us state our decided conviction that the inadequacy of this was almost entirely due to the singular impracticableness of Crompton's disposition. In the phrenological diagnosis of his skull, furnished by Mr. Bally of Manchester, we find that cautiousness and secretiveness were both large, and hope very large indeed; constructiveness was also very large, love of approbation very large, firmness large, but wit and language almost at their minimum. Here we have the elements of an ingenious, but obstinate, suspicious, and perhaps even dull man; and such it appears Crompton was. Although he was getting high prices for his yarn, and was a remarkably economical man, and saved money all his life, he never took the precaution of securing to himself the fruits of his matchless invention by taking out a patent. Why he neglected this is not very clear. Mr. French hints more than once

that he could not afford so great an expense; but, as he continually proves that Crompton always had the command of a moderate sum of money, had good credit with his neighbours, and was in favour with men who had ample means at control, we do not at all understand how it was that he never laid out the comparatively small sum necessary to secure a patent. The following passage is itself very good evidence that Crompton did not lack friends at the time:

It appears that Mr. Crompton had asked the advice of Mr. Pilkington of Bolton, then a very extensive manufacturer, to whom he had imparted the secret of his discovery, and in confidence permitted him to inspect the new wheels. Mr. Pilkington's report was most favourable; and it is difficult to understand why he did not advise Crompton to secure his discovery by patent, and assist him in procuring it. But there can be no doubt, from Mr. Pilkington's high character as a tradesman and gentleman, that the advice he offered was entirely disinterested. It is not improbable that both he and Mr. Crompton were actuated too much by the generous promptings of their own warm hearts; certainly they both neglected to practise the cool-headed and discreet caution so requisite in a transaction of this nature.

Be this as it may, it is certain that Crompton never took the ordinarily prudent course of patenting his invention; he preferred rather to trust to the generosity of his fellows in the trade, and to depend upon a subscription which was got up in a very vague manner, upon conditions extremely loose and unbusinesslike. The particulars of this transaction are thus stated by Mr. French:

The gift to the public was, however, by no means unconditional. Having discovered, as he himself said, "that a man had a very insecure tenure of a property which another could carry away with his eyes," he yielded to the urgent solicitations and liberal but deceitful promises of numerous neighbouring manufacturers, and surrendered to them not only the secret of the principle upon which he spun the much-prized yarn, but the machine itself upon which the operation was performed. He does not appear to have received a single shilling in advance, or any payment whatever, at the time of this surrender; but in the simplicity of his honest heart he trusted to the following one-sided agreement prepared by his manufacturing friends, which bound them to nothing whatever, and afforded him no means of legally enforcing payment of the sums which they promised to subscribe. The document upon the faith of which the mule was surrendered was drawn up in these words: "We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, have agreed to give, and do hereby promise to pay unto, Samuel Crompton, at the Hall-in-the-Wood, near Bolton, the several sums opposite to our names, as a reward for his improvement in spinning. Several of the principal tradesmen in Manchester, Bolton, &c., having seen his new machine, approve of it, and are of opinion that it would be of the greatest public utility to make it generally known, to which end a contribution is desired from every well-wisher of trade."

Of course, as a promise to pay without consideration stated, this was, legally speaking, *nudum pactum*; and, although the sums subscribed in no case exceeded a guinea, and the gross amount was not 100*l.*, we are not surprised to find that some of these sharp business men of Lancashire repudiated their promises:

The list is curiously interesting, as containing among the half-guinea subscribers the names of many Bolton firms now of great wealth and eminence as mule spinners, whose colossal fortunes may be said to have been based upon this singularly small investment. No sooner was the mule given up to the public than the subscriptions entirely ceased. Crompton's hopes of reward and remuneration were blasted, and many of those who had previously given their names evaded or refused payment. Let us again use his own words in describing this very shameful transaction: "At last I consented, in hope of a generous and liberal subscription. The consequence was that from many subscribers, who would not pay the sums they had set opposite their names when I applied to them for it, I got nothing but abusive language given to me to drive me from them, which was easily done, for I never till then could think it possible that any man (in such situation of life and circumstances) could pretend one thing and act the direct opposite. I then found it was possible, having had proof positive." It thus appears that the money received for giving publicity to his wonderful invention merely sufficed to replace the machine he had given up; and for his loss of time, study and toil, he had not as reward or recompense a single shilling. But this pecuniary loss was less mortifying to his honourable and sensitive mind than the deceitful ingratitude he met with from too many of the persons he had so generously trusted. A record exists with the names of some of the men who used him thus infamously; but we blot these names from our paper, and spare their descendants the mortification of learning that when Samuel Crompton respectfully asked their ancestors to pay their promised subscriptions, and put before them their own written agreement to do so, they denounced him as an impostor, and asked him how he dared to come on such an errand! By this means many saved their miserable guinea (for that was the utmost extent of any subscription), but at what a fearful sacrifice of honesty and honour!

The secret was now given up to the public, and it would seem that a large portion of the remainder of Crompton's life was devoted to the hopeless task of attempting to repair his blunder by getting a proper remuneration for his invention from some one or other. For many years he continued to work with his own machine (using the small sum subscribed for the construction of a new one with an increased number of spindles), and the dexterity with which he used it enabled him to produce with it finer yarn than any one else could make. The process, however, was even then very rude. Crompton's eldest son George gives the following account of his early recollections of the part which he took in the domestic manufacture:

When I was quite a child my father removed from Hall-in-the-Wood to Old-hams, and there two brothers and a sister were born. I recollect that soon after I was able to walk I was employed in the cotton manufacture. My mother used to bat the cotton wool on a wire riddle. It was then put into a deep brown mug with a strong ley of soap suds. My mother then tucked up my petticoats about my waist, and put me in the tub to tread upon the cotton at the bottom. When a second riddleful was batted I was lifted out and it was placed in the mug, and I again trod it down. This process was continued until the mug became so full that I could no longer safely stand in it, when a chair was placed beside it, and I held on by the back. When the mug was quite full, the soap suds were poured off, and each separate dollop of wool well squeezed to free it from moisture. They were then placed on the bread-rack under the beams of the kitchen-loft to dry. My mother and my grandmother carded the cotton

wool by hand, taking one of the *dollops* at a time on the simple hand-cards. When carded, they were put aside into separate parcels ready for spinning.

Anxious as he was for remuneration, Crompton seems to have steadily neglected opportunities for advancing himself in the world, which more prudent men would have seized upon with avidity. Mr. Peel, the founder of that great house, offered him a partnership; but this, which would inevitably have raised him to fame and fortune, Crompton declined, "partly, it is believed, from a somewhat morbid desire for independence, that clung to him through life; partly from a jealous suspicion of persons in superior social position." We quite agree with Mr. French that this refusal is "much to be deplored;" for at the very time when he was neglecting the very means of acquiring what he desired, he was at the same time pursuing a course which was most unlikely to bring him any adequate profit, and was complaining of the most fantastic injuries, which he imagined himself to be suffering under at the hands of society:

It may well be supposed that about this time, when every person who possessed a mule worked upon it most profitably, that Crompton its inventor, the oldest and most experienced spinner upon the machine, would have succeeded at least as well if not much better than any of his neighbours. But once again his celebrity thwarted his reasonable hopes. He spun indeed the best and finest yarn in the market, and continued to obtain the highest price for it; but his production was restricted to the work of his own unassisted hands (an increasing family having deprived him of the aid of his wife); for, whenever he commenced to teach any new hands to assist him in his work, no matter how strictly they were bound to serve him by honour, by gratitude, or by law, so soon as they acquired a little knowledge and experience under his tuition, they were invariably seduced from his service by his wealthy competitors—the very same men, in many instances, who had previously so unfairly possessed themselves of the secret of his invention. He has thus recorded the facts of this additional injustice: "I pushed on, intending to have a good share in the spinning line, yet I found there was an evil which I had not foreseen, and of much greater magnitude than giving up the machine, viz., that I must be always teaching green hands, employ none, or quit the country; it being believed that if I taught them they knew their business well. So that for years I had no choice left but to give up spinning or quit my native land. I cut up my spinning machines for other purposes." On one occasion, when much incensed by a repetition of this injustice, he seized his axe and broke his carding machine in pieces, remarking, "They shall not have this too."

With this frame of mind, which we cannot regard as otherwise than childish in the extreme, Mr. French appears to sympathise. We do not, however, see that Crompton could expect other people to be more careful of his interests than of their own, when he himself systematically neglected the most obvious means of protecting himself. How different (as Mr. French observes) to the career of this sensitive and "unlucky" man was that of Richard Arkwright!

The thirteenth child of a family steeped to the lips in poverty, he was turned into the world without education, which in after life he never found time to acquire. Trained to a servile handicraft, and without a shilling of capital, the position from which he raised his fortunes had not one of the advantages enjoyed by Crompton; but to compensate for this he possessed an indomitable energy of purpose which no obstacle could successfully oppose, a bronzed assurance that enabled him unabashed to meet and to thrust aside either circumstances or men when they stood in his way, an unscrupulous hand to grasp and appropriate the ideas and immature inventions of others, a rude health that enabled him to work or travel when others slept, and an undaunted spirit for speculation, prepared to accept success or failure without any visible effect on his mind or temper. Thus their functions and career in life were singularly different, while both were benefactors to the human race.

In 1800 a small subscription was set on foot on behalf of Crompton, which did not realise more than 500*l*. This enabled him to take the top story of a factory in Bolton, where he rented the power, and worked 580 spindles, with the preparatory machinery. Towards the latter end of 1807 he made an attempt to cause his claims for a national remuneration to be heard, by addressing a letter to Sir Joseph Banks. He appears, however, to have addressed this to the Society of Arts, of which Sir Joseph was not a member, and nothing satisfactory ever came of that. In 1812 he came up to London, and busied himself in making interest with all the Members of Parliament whom he could get access to, with a view to a national grant in his favour. He appears to have worked at this with some perseverance, and to have succeeded so well that Mr. Perceval had determined to recommend a grant of 20,000*l*., when—on the very day on which he intended to propose it—such was Crompton's apparently unvarying ill-luck, the Minister was shot down in the lobby of the House of Commons by Bellingham.

On the 11th day of May Mr. Crompton was in the lobby of the House of Commons in conversation with Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Blackburne upon the subject of his claim, which was about to be brought forward, when one of these gentlemen remarked, "Here comes Mr. Perceval." The group was immediately joined by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who addressed them with the remark, "You will be glad to know that we mean to propose twenty thousand pounds for Crompton; do you think that will be satisfactory?" Mr. Crompton did not hear the reply, as from motives of delicacy he left the party and walked down a short stair leading out of the lobby; but before he left it, he heard a great rush of people, and exclamations that Mr. Perceval had been shot—which was indeed the fact. The assassin, Bellingham, in an instant had deprived the country of a valuable minister, and Crompton lost a friend and patron at the moment of the most critical importance to his fortune. Samuel Crompton, however, did not hear the shot, though so near the scene of the tragedy, nor did he see Mr. Perceval fall. The foundation on which his reasonable hopes were built was thus again swept away. The ministry was dissolved; a month passed before its reconstruction; and during that month events were daily occurring, each of them having a most evil influence upon the result of his application.

Five weeks afterwards Government compromised the matter by asking for a miserable 5000*l*., which was granted. Even this sum, however, was greatly curtailed by the expenses to which Crompton

was put—the fees of the House, and other charges. And this was all that Crompton ever got for his great, his unparalleled invention; nor did it seem to do him much good. Some years afterwards he was stimulated to make an attempt for a second instalment of national gratitude, but in this he was less successful than on the former occasion, for he got absolutely nothing for his pains. After this he appears to have retired definitively to Bolton, and to have passed his life in that state of decadence to which disappointed hopes generally consign a man. The manner in which he passed his last days is described by Mr. French in these touching terms:

As old age crept on, Mr. Crompton became less and less fitted for business; he had from the best motives received his widowed daughter as his housekeeper, but her management was worse than improvident, and he had now lost the strength and firmness necessary to control her habits. The fact must not be denied: he then, and for the first time in a long life, sunk into poverty. But there was a noble band of Bolton men and others ready for his rescue. We refrain from naming any of those who are still alive, but do only due honour to departed worthies when we state that in 1824 the late Peter Rothwell, Benjamin Hick, Isaac and Benjamin Dobson, James Taylor, all of Bolton, with Mr. Kennedy of Manchester, and other friends, unasked by, and unknown to, Crompton, organised a subscription for the purchase of an annuity, which produced sixty-three pounds. The management of this fund was entrusted to his old musical friend Mr. James Taylor; and all who remember his genial, good-humoured countenance will agree that human beneficence could not readily flow through a more agreeable or appropriate channel. These good men were not content with this alone; they caused his portrait to be engraved, that the world might look upon the face of one who had bestowed on it so large a material blessing. The engraving was published for his benefit; but the benefit must have been small indeed, as very few copies were disposed of. Probably the manufacturing public of Lancashire disliked to see the face of a man which they could not look upon without painful recollections of the neglect and ingratitude of which too many of them had been guilty. The Bolton gentlemen who took this warm interest in Mr. Crompton were in the habit of meeting one evening every week at the respectable inn distinguished by the sign of the Black Horse, and he had a standing invitation to their party. He usually attended, drinking his *one* glass of ale, seldom speaking, except when directly addressed, and then always briefly and to the point. He never asked favours, and appeared to shrink as much as possible from publicity, feeling sensitively any appearance of patronage which might be extended to him, though that feeling was never expressed in words. Such is the impression left on the mind of an esteemed townsman, who saw him frequently during the last twenty years of his life, and met him regularly at the Black Horse Club.

And so the old man lived on to the 26th of June 1827, when he died at the ripe age of seventy-four; ending a life which was productive of one of the most splendid results in the way of mechanical skill that has ever aided the constructive faculties of man—a life, too, which was embittered by many sorrows and many trials, some of which were caused by his own peculiar idiosyncrasy, and others by the meanness and dishonesty of men at whose hands he deserved a fairer, if not a more generous measure.

PARIS LIFE.

Realities of Paris Life. By the Author of "Flemish Interiors," &c. &c. 3 vols. London: Hurst and Blackett. pp. 1088.

THREE BULKY VOLUMES, making up a total of more than 1000 pages, teach us that the writer imagines that Paris has not yet been thoroughly "done" in the myriad books which have described the metropolis of our Gallic neighbours in summer and winter, in heat and frost, in walks and rides, in sketches and etchings, which have exalted the city of the Seine to heaven, or thrust her down to hell, according to the fancy or feeling of the writer. It was not very long ago that Mr. Henry Mayhew taught us that within London there are born, live, and die generations of human beings, the very existence of whom is unknown to most of us. What Mr. Mayhew has done for London, the writer of the present volumes attempts to do for Paris; and certainly with very considerable success. These volumes are by no means intended to fulfil the functions of guide-books. They touch incidentally only on such topics as the sights and public amusements of Paris. They will, however, conduct very amusingly the arm-chair traveller to Parisian rookeries, and glance with all due daintiness at sights, sounds, and smells which we had much rather would come betwixt the wind and our nobility on paper than substantially. We can quite as well enjoy the practical jokes and pleasantries of the *gamin* in these pages as if they had really been *oculis subjecta fidelibus*, more especially as in the former case we ourselves shall run no danger of furnishing, by some insular peculiarity, matter for laughing at to the youthful Democritus in question. We have too often drunk in London decoctions of sloe-leaves, chicory, and even less pleasant vegetables, to care about experimenting upon ourselves in discovering the ins and outs of Parisian adulterations. We only wish this malpractice was as sharply looked after in our metropolis as it is in Paris; but our English tradesmen, by a refinement of cruelty, too often sell us poison and prolong our sufferings by giving us short measure. *Fiat experimentum in corpore* (we omit the *vili*) of the author of "Realities of Paris Life," more especially as that worthy experimentalist appears quite capable of taking good care of himself. We subjoin a specimen of the well-known genus *gamin*:

"Small in stature, but great in impudence, Pericard has arrived at the age of seventeen: one might take him for the living incarnation of the old nursery song—

Mon Dieu, quel homme,
Quel petit homme!

His height is three feet two, and with this he is slight, pale, and diminutive—a dwarf who certainly needs the famous seven-league boots. The only sizeable article he has about him is a ring—an enormous ring, in which is set a large piece of crimson glass, behind which his entire hand disappears. He stands in

the position of a grenadier, drawing up his little figure to the utmost. This little shrimp of a man states that he is a journeyman jeweller, but he has another 'profession' besides this. He stands at the doors of the theatres, holding 'fire' in readiness for the cigars of the *habitués*, for which service he receives from each person thus obliged one sou. 'I have been watching for him the last ten days,' said the Sergeant de Ville, who was the witness, 'but he is so little, he has a way of slipping under the horses and escaping. At last I caught him just at the moment he was lighting his cigar; he would not allow himself to be taken; he kicked and he thumped with his doubled fist, till at last, finding him unmanageable, we took off his shoes. He then asked pardon, and we allowed him to put them on again. I have further to state that, small as he is, two days before I arrested him, he was at the "Petit Lazary" in a state of intoxication.' Pericard, raising himself on the points of his toes: 'That is false, I never get drunk.' M. le Président: 'But you rebel against the police.' Pericard: 'It is not true. I live by my labour; I am an honest man.' M. le Président: 'Why, your own mother says you have a very violent temper.' The little man smiled; he was evidently flattered to think he had gained this reputation. This satisfaction was, however, somewhat damped when he found himself sentenced to six days' imprisonment. Pericard retired, with his little figure erect, and looking contemptuously at the audience. He would have given a year of his life for a pair of stilts."

Some of the following vitiations are, we think, old friends:

One of them, seeing an old *Invalide* pass by, minus both his lower limbs, which he had left on the field of battle, ran after him, saying, in a mock-respectful tone: "Monsieur, voulez vous faire cirer vos bottes? Je m'en charge sans que cela vous coûte un sou."—"Ab, mauvais garnement," said the good-humoured old fellow, contenting himself with turning round and raising his stick at his malicious tormentor, "si j'avais mes jambes, c'est moi que t'en donnerais."

It was quite lately that a young sub-officer, about to join his regiment, found himself late for the train; he hailed the first *fiacre* which passed him, and jumped in. A *gamin* who was crossing the road advanced to open the door of the vehicle. "Where am I to drive you?" inquired the coachman. "À la gloire" (to glory), answered the brave soldier. The driver opened his eyes. He was posed. "Imbecile!" cried the *gamin*, with characteristic intelligence, "tu ne connois donc pas la gare de Lyons?" "You simpleton! Don't you know where to find the Lyons railway station?"—"Voilà le marchand de soufflets: qui est ce qui en veut?" sings out an old fellow laden with bellows and brooms. "En a-t-il recu, des soufflets, . . . celui là?" exclaims a mischievous *gamin*. "Dites donc, not' bourgeois, serait-ce vot' femme qui vous aurait arrangé comme ça?" Another drives his fist through a pane of glass in the *conciergerie's* lodge, and applying his face to the aperture: "Est-ce toujours ici que demeure Madame Pipelet, s'il vous plaît?" says he, and before the old woman, who is calmly discussing her soup, can recover from her surprise, he is out of sight.

The *gamin* is never at a loss for a repartee. Take him when you will, he is always provided with his reply. The other day a party of these little dare-devils were busy at their games in an unfrequented street; the ringleader had possessed himself of a heavy stick, and with it was striking lustily at a plastered wall, large flakes of the superstratum of which were flying about in all directions. "Prenez garde, petit homme!" said we as we passed; "si le sergent de ville venait à vous surprendre à faire la démolition, il pourrait bien vous conduire en prison."—"Dans ce cas-là ce ne serait plus l'extérieur que je démolirai," answered the young fellow, continuing the mischief with imperturbable sangfroid. The other day a *gamin*, carrying newspapers for sale, was urgently advocating the value of his stock.—"Give me to-morrow's *Moniteur*," said a wag; but it was diamond cut diamond.—"Sorry I can't oblige you, sir, but I sold 'em all the day before yesterday." One day we were in an omnibus bound for the suburbs, when a very stout gentleman hailed the vehicle and got in.—"Encore un, pour Sceaux," cried a mischievous *gamin*, as he helped him to pass.—"Comment! un pour Sceaux?" asked the new-comer, angrily.—"C'est vous qui l'avez donné à penser, m'sieu," replied the other unmoved.—"Qu'est-ce que j'ai donné à penser, s'il vous plaît?"—"Que vous êtes pour Sceaux puisque vous prenez une voiture qui va jusqu'à là," answered the *gamin*, with perfect self-possession. As the other twelve passengers apprehended the joke, and the elderly gentleman did not like finding himself one to thirteen, he thought it prudent to accept the explanation, and no more was said.

There is an amusing chapter on "the light-fingered gentry" in the second volume. The writer opens with a long and rather dull homily on the present "inordinate greediness of wealth" to be found among all classes in large cities: to false pride, vanity, and ostentation he traces this untoward state of things. If we wanted anything to convince us of the falsity of the platitude which so many English judges are wont to give vent to when passing sentence on offenders of a certain class—viz., that the same amount of ingenuity and toil expended on an honest object would have conducted the criminal to wealth and position—we need only read these pages. In the many remarkable cases of fraud quoted here, there are not a few which display great ingenuity and invention, aided and carried out by daring deceptions or cool impudence. But the labour and perseverance displayed are nearly always temporary: there is no such thing as working patiently for a great reward in the far distance; the prize to the dishonest man must be in sight, and the road to it, though occasionally rugged and steep enough, must almost invariably be a short one. Were this labour indeed continuous, the magisterial homily would be true, for no man works harder than the thief by fits and starts; but the difference between the labours of the honest and the dishonest consists in no small degree in the fact that the former class of persons are willing to labour continuously, while the latter either cannot or will not. Our author discourses learnedly and entertainingly on the various classes of French swindlers. He defines and gives instances of the callings and successes of the *Succ-Larbains*, *briseurs*, *trimballeurs*, *truequeurs*, *grinchisseurs*, et *hoc genus omne*. The following ingenious robbery, which takes up three pages in these volumes, we shall condense into a few lines. A certain gentleman, travelling in great style, and attended by a confidential valet, arrived at Hamburg from Paris. Putting up at one of the best hotels in the former city, he remained there for some days, spending his money freely. One morning at breakfast the traveller called for his host, and wished to know what jeweller in the good city of Hamburg he could recommend. The landlord sent a note to the

required lapidary, and the great man looked over the assortment of jewellery and ordered diamonds, &c., to the amount of 200,000 francs, which were to be set in a particular manner and delivered on a certain day. On the appointed day came the jeweller and his shopman, and they were duly received by the gentleman, who complained of indisposition, and apologised for appearing in his dressing-gown. The jewels were examined and approved by the wealthy traveller, who placed them carefully in a magnificent secretaire which stood against the wall, and turned the key, but left it in the lock. He then felt for the key of his strong box, and, not finding it, called for the servant to look for it. The servant not coming, he called again, and then declared angrily that he must go and see why the rascal did not come. The *dénouement* may be guessed: the jeweller and his companion, after waiting three quarters of an hour, opened the secretaire, but the jewels had vanished, and so had the swindling traveller. The back of the secretaire communicated with the partition wall of the sleeping-room: a false bottom to the secretaire and an opening in the wall made the trick easy enough. The following ruse puzzled, we believe, the sharpest French detectives for some time:

The practitioner enters a *restaurant*, and dines either alone or in company with a confederate. During the meal he conveys one or more pieces of plate under the table, fixing it there with wax, with which he is provided for the purpose. Should the *garçons* or the master miss any of his spoons, he is in no danger, and may offer himself to be searched with perfect security. He is allowed to depart, but shortly after an accomplice enters, orders his dish, seating himself at the same table, whence he contrives to remove the secreted articles. A case occurred some time back where the *restauranteur*, suspecting the trick, suffered the first party to retire, after apologising to him for having had him searched. He, however, secretly sent for a detective in plain clothes, and bade him keep his eye upon that particular table. Presently after the departure of the "grinchisseur" the confederate entered, seated himself at the table in question, and while taking his "potage" began his work, little dreaming that the peaceable-looking *citoyen* opposite, with his back turned, was watching every movement in the looking-glass, through a hole in the newspaper he held before his face, and was appearing to read. No sooner had the last fork been transferred to his pocket than up jumped the detective; there was nothing to be done, the property was found on him, and off he was marched to take his dessert in another locality.

Are not, however, all these things described in the files of the *Gazette des Tribunaux*?—to which we refer the curious for further information.

The author is immensely fond of Greek and Latin quotations; indeed, he heads nearly every chapter with one or more, and we have counted no less than fourteen within the space of three pages. Most of them are old friends, and figure in the pages of the *Grammar* and *Delectus*; but occasionally they return to us somewhat disguised—such as *ανθρωπος και πνευμα και σωμα μινον*; or docked of their original proportions, as *αλλα τα δινια κουνει δεινοτεροι*, which forces us to ask, Stranger than what?

Cantabs will not have forgotten the inn at Cambridge known as the "Cock." In an hour which we may almost characterise as unlucky, the Bishop of — once alighted there, after which great event the landlord held his head high, and, in order to commemorate the honour, dignified his house by hanging up a portrait of his Lordship by way of a sign, and changing the name from the "Cock" to the "Bishop." A rival inn in the neighbourhood, taking advantage of the vanity of his adversary, adopted without delay the title he had dropped, and consequently swallowed up all the custom. Our proud friend found he must have recourse to some expedient to stop this, and, without that consideration which might have been thought necessary, hastily painted under the bishop's portrait, "This is the original old Cock."

Cantabs can scarcely forget what they never knew. In our young days—when no matter who was king—there certainly was no "Cock" at Cambridge; and we believe the locality of the story which is told of Bishop Watson is to be placed very far away from the University town.

We have two chapters on the police and courts of justice, which extend to nearly 300 pages, by the aid of extracts from the police reports of the *Times*, quotations from Ovid, Euripides, &c., and an essay on pagan morality. Indeed, the author seems to have carried old Fuller's hint for mixing chaff with oats to excess; as amid much interesting matter there is a vast deal that might have been omitted, to the great improvement of these pages. English critics occasionally deal rather sharply in print with French juries with regard to the extenuating circumstances, which generally form an addendum to each verdict. After all, we in England are less rational; we find no extenuating circumstances, and yet often (always if the culprit be a woman) remit the capital punishment in case of murder. The writer of these volumes, in quoting a number of fearful murders perpetrated by women in England, where not one of the offenders has been capitally punished, leads us to inquire whether or no capital punishment in England, as far as females are concerned, may be considered as altogether abolished? The writer, who, from his laudations of Cardinal Wiseman and other indications, we take to be a Roman Catholic, says:

It has been supposed by a great authority that the reason why child-murder is so much less prevalent on the Continent than in England, may be the importance attached to the sacrament of baptism by Catholics; and a Catholic mother, though as eager to conceal her shame as a Protestant, will recollect herself, and pause ere she commit that awful and inexplicable crime, which she knows may be more tremendous in its consequences than any other description of murder, since it must follow her child into eternity, and deprive him of that bliss unspeakable which the Beatific Vision alone can impart; seeing that, although he might enjoy a state of happiness of which we have no idea, yet the Church teaches from our Lord's own words, as recorded in the Gospel of St. John, that "Except a man be born again of water and the Holy Ghost, he cannot enter into the Kingdom of God." . . . It is a remarkable fact that this crime, though frequent in Ireland of late years, will be found to be chiefly prevalent in the Protestant districts, and that the spot most notorious for this class of criminality is Belfast.

This remarkable fact we take the liberty of utterly disbelieving. In comparing the relative merits of prison chaplains in France and England, the writer shows a very strong animus against Protestantism, and gives a very ugly portrait of a "Protestant prison chaplain" drawn from life, winding up with this posing query, "What do our readers think of the chaplain of Newgate, who, as the *Times* tells us (14th Feb. 1859), for a parish of a few thousand square yards, receives 500*l.* a year, or 5*l.* for each soul. It may be prejudice; but for our part, we consider this remuneration by no means excessive. We give a few examples of the Argot of the Temple in Paris: Inexorable creditors are there called "Anglais," till-robbers "Américains," commercial rogues "Juifs," usurers "Arabes." An ugly man is a "Chinois," a tippler a "Polonais," a rogue a "Cosaque," a paid claqueur a "Romain," a gambling cheat a "Grec." The writer adds that these appellatives are well understood as technical terms by all Parisians. Some of them are suggestive enough, and it would be interesting to trace how they came to have such meanings in the four carrés of the Temple. We cannot help regretting that in the chapter on Parisian charities the writer has thought fit to quote some indiscreet speeches made by Protestant clergymen. Has Dr. Cullen or John of Tuam, or even Cardinal Wiseman, never said anything as bad as the "meek Anglican clergyman" who talked nonsense at Dorchester? And surely there is nothing horrible or strange in the fact that there is in Newman-street an Evangelical school established about seven years since for the conversion of Catholic children, especially foreigners.

On the whole, we are bound to admit that, although these volumes, and especially the last, are somewhat too much spun out, they contain a vast amount of information respecting many phases of Parisian life, generally criticised and digested with much thought and care. Those persons too who read chiefly for amusement will find abundance of "over true tales" scattered throughout these pages; and if we cannot "on reflection allow" what the author claims for himself, viz. that "he is always just," we think he almost always wishes to be so, and we are ready to accept the will for the deed. We may add that the picture of Parisian life drawn in these pages is, on the whole, a favourable one—we will not, however, affirm a too favourable one.

GRAMMARS AND GRAMMARIANS.

Latin Grammar for Elementary Classes. By D'ARCY W. THOMPSON, M.A. Cantab., Classical Master in the Edinburgh Academy. Edinburgh: Constable and Co. pp. 116.

LORD BOLINGBROKE, in one of his Letters on the Study of History, tells us of the devotion of a studious man at Christ Church, who was overheard in his oratory acknowledging the Divine goodness in furnishing the world with makers of dictionaries and grammars. Had the prayerful Oxonian lived to the present day, he would have had more reason than ever for gratitude, so greatly do the makers of his favourite volumes increase and multiply, and fill the publishers' shops with their literary wares. There is, to be sure, somewhat of a sameness about these productions, despite the various guises in which they have appeared. Even the "Comic Latin Grammar" cannot provide a royal road to Lucretius and Virgil. It can only strew the learner's path with some few roses not very fresh or very fragrant. Despite the gilding, the pill is still bitter; and "Propria quæ maribus," and "As in presenti," are found to be much too formidable subjects for passing jokes on. In vain, too, have been the efforts of the author of "The Critical Latin Grammar." This worthy schoolmaster, who complained of the dullness and obscurity of Latin grammars of the old style, proposed to remedy them by the adoption of a new nomenclature, which, by its simplicity and philosophical spirit, should be not less grateful to the dunce than to the promising pupil. In the Critical Grammar the nominative case and the present tense were abolished at once and for ever. The former was pruned down into the "prior case," and the latter was rebaptised by the appellation of the "present-imperfect." The accusative took the ominous cognomen of the "posterior" case; and the ablative was familiarised to little Latin-hating wights by the endearing name of "quale-quare-quidditive." We are sorry, however, to find that this simple and philosophical nomenclature was not duly appreciated by the dull generation in which its inventor lived; its chief, indeed we believe only admirers, were found among the pupils of the imaginative pedagogue in question.

Far different to the lexicon-loving Oxonian was Mr. Hamilton, the defender, if not inventor, of the system to which he has given his name. Dire are his denunciations against lexicographers and grammarians. He is amazed that there are to be found "adults, rational beings in an enlightened age and country, who are willing to pay even the smallest sum to men who, instead of teaching them, contrive to make them work from quarter to quarter at grammars, dictionaries, exercise books, and dialogues, as useless to the acquirement of a language as the getting by heart a directory." He concludes with "ardently anticipating the time when on all such books will be inscribed one general *requiescant in pace*." This ungrammatical millennium has not yet arrived, and apparently has not been hastened by any remarkable success on the part of Mr. Hamilton's pupils under the new system. We should all, of course, like to be able to read everything in Latin worth reading without having to be so slowly and unpleasantly initiated through the portals of grammardom. We should like to be

able to apostrophise the manes of Augustus or Mecenas in sonorous hexameters or glowing lyrics, without having previously, at the cost of many a summer half-holiday, learned, *non sine lacrymis*, that words ending in *b, d, t*, are invariably short, and those in *c* generally long. But the Muse will not come without these præ-initiatory sacrifices, or, if she do come, it will be *claudo pede*, and her poesy will be only hobbling prose.

Milton long ago complained that persons did "amiss to spend seven or eight years in scraping together as much miserable Latin and Greek as might be learned otherwise easily and delightfully in one year;" and a successful grammar-school master remarked after him that the mode of teaching the ancient languages in vogue in his time seemed to have been especially invented by a conclave of malicious fiends and men.

In examining the little volume whose title we have prefixed to this paper, we are struck with its diminutive size in comparison with the bulky Eton grammar and its 300 and odd pages. Mr. Thompson tells us that in it "an attempt has been made to compress into a small compass all that is essentially requisite for a pupil during his first two years of studying Latin." The only point to be considered is whether the writer, in adopting the Horatian maxim, *brevis esse laboro*, has not also necessarily incurred the penalty, *obscurus fio*. In opening the volume at the first declension (p. 2), we are told that its nominative singular ends in *a*, and that the nouns are feminine. We hear of no exceptions until we come to the next chapter, when we are informed that there are several Greek words assigned to this declension whose nominative ends in *e, as, and es*. We are still puzzled what gender the writer makes such words as *poeta, nauta, &c.*, but we get no assistance in this chapter. We read on, however, and in Chapter III. we are told, "those words are masculine whose meaning requires it"—a somewhat indefinite explanation. The third declension is put in a manner still more puzzling. We are told that *er, or, os*, and a great many other terminations, are masculine; *mater, arbor, dos*, and *os*, at once strike us as not being in accordance with this rule; and we turn to Chapter II. in the hopes of having our perplexities solved. We get no assistance there, but on turning to Chapter III. we find the exceptions named. This seems to us a very clumsy method of proceeding. We have first to learn, and then forget; and after forgetting, learn again.

In p. 15 we are told the only instance where a vocative is unlike the nominative is in the singular of nouns of the second declension in *us*. What then, we ask, is the vocative of *reus*? The genitives plural of the second declension, we are informed, are often contracted. Is not this the case also with such words as *calicolum*, which do not belong to this declension? What authority, too, has Mr. Thompson for informing us that *gladie* is the vocative case of *gladius*? If *quin* always takes a subjunctive mood after it, why did Livy write "Quin consendimus equos?" In the syntax the writer gives himself, in our opinion, a great deal of unnecessary trouble, which, moreover, is likely to prove very mischievous to the pupil. The writer furnishes the translation of an English sentence, first in correct and then in incorrect Latin. The memory is often treacherous; and to the uninitiated the false Latinity is quite as attractive as a sentence that might have been written by Cicero—nay, perhaps even more so, by its very simplicity. We will, however, do the author the justice to say that his false Latinity is, in its way, eminently suggestive.

Again, if we turn to the prosody (in which important adjunct to grammar a copy of the "*Musæ Edinenses*," in our possession, leads us to believe our northern brethren specially require instruction), we shall find that the writer, simply from a too great desire of brevity, has fallen into several errors. We are told of *puta*, its last syllable is always short. In reply, we ask, did Ovid make a false quantity when he wrote, *inter alia*,

Nec tibi turpe puta precibus succumbere nostris?

We are further told *o* final is long, with the exception of certain words given. Again, we are forced to ask, did Ovid blunder when he wrote

Aut, puto, non rotis sæpe petita meis,

and a score of similar lines in which he shortens the final *o* in *puto*?

What, too, we may ask Mr. Thompson, is the quantity of the *o* in *scio* and its compounds? Surely they ought to have been included among the exceptions that *o* final is long. There are, however, we regret to say, not a few instances of such carelessness in this little volume. "Quandocunque bonus dormitat Homerus;" but Mr. Thompson should not always be asleep.

The writer concludes with six general observations, of which at least half are incorrect.

No. 2. "The sense should always end with the Pentameter." This we maintain is a simple impossibility in translating from English poetry into Latin; and we base our assertion on innumerable examples drawn from the "*Arundines Cami*," "*Anthologia Oxoniensis*," and "*Sabrinæ Corolla*," where the most skilful translators have been unable to contrive that the sense should always end with the Pentameter; and the practice, if necessary, could be defended by many examples from the best Latin elegiac poets.

No. 5. "*Ejus* does not occur in verse at all," says the author. Why, then, do Horace, Ovid, Propertius, and Martial use it?

No. 6. "Never cut off the final vowel or final *m* of a monosyllable." Why not? Virgil has done both the one and the other in some of his very best lines.

Me, me ipse meumque

Objeci caput.—Æn. vii. 144.

Me, me, adsum qui feci.—Æn. ix. 427.

At tu oro, solare inopem.—Æn. vii. 291.

Does not this elision add immensely to the energy of the line?

We might, if necessary, add many other examples of a similar elision from the best Latin poets, and especially from Ovid.

If the writer allows his boys to shorten the final *o* in such words as *sero*, *ordo*, *dico*, &c., we should advise them not to invoke the Latin Muse out of Edina, as in any English competitive examination such prosodical laxity will inevitably expose them to serious danger of being plucked.

We have noticed this little volume at some length, because, seeing not a few things to approve in it, we also see many marks of unseemly haste in its pages. We have the grave Cambridge scholar doing what has been done innumerable times before, and unfortunately doing it very badly. The ancient Hyperboreans, Pindar tells us, were especially devoted to the worship of Apollo, on whose altars they sacrificed countless asses. The modern Hyperboreans (of our island) have generally invoked Apollo and the Muses with much more zeal than melody; and they sometimes appear to have an undue tenderness for the amiable quadruped above mentioned and all his belongings. They have not usually—at least, if we may take the Musæ Edinenses as a test of their poetry—hampered the divine afflatus by a too nice adherence to metre and quantity. But the author of this volume, coming, as he does, from the banks of the Cam, where the severely-critical Mathesis has her realms—where false quantities are unknown, or known only to be scouted—might have been expected to evince some respect for that ill-treated maiden, Prosody. Had the writer not behaved otherwise to her during his residence at Cambridge, we are quite sure his name would not have been found in the list of the winners of the Latin Aleaic prize in his university. We are afraid, however, that this is only another instance of the demoralising effect which prosperity sometimes has upon active and studious natures. The lean and hard-working Cantab, reading sixteen hours a day, and dieting himself upon vegetarian food (diversified only by an occasional trip to Huntingdon or Newmarket), becomes transformed into the portly and dignified don of a Scotch school. What is the result? Apparently that which Shakespeare lays down as to the relative proportions between paunches and pates, and errors are committed which a decent attention to the Eton Latin grammar might easily have obviated.

POEMS BY THE AUTHOR OF "TULLOCHGORUM."

Songs and Poems. By the Rev. JOHN SKINNER, Author of "Tullochgorum." With a Sketch of his Life by H. G. REID. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

READING THE ABOVE TITLE, some of our readers may naturally ask what description of song is "Tullochgorum," since it has answered, and still answers, the purpose of a monumental tablet which transmits from generation to generation the name and fame of the Rev. John Skinner. "Tullochgorum" is one of those happy outpourings of national spirit and individual good fellowship which is excellent always, but especially excellent was it when bred out of that portion of Scottish history when Whig and Tory were the watchwords of hatred and all uncharitableness. Burns said of "Tullochgorum" that it was "the best Scotch song ever Scotland saw," and there can be no doubt that to it in part the muse of Burns was indebted.

The two poets never met, although they carried on a friendly correspondence, Burns during the whole of his eventful life looking on Skinner, his senior by forty years, with sincere respect and admiration. Skinner has secured the affections of his countrymen not by contributing largely to literature, but by intensifying his individuality in three or four songs. His literary life was, on the whole, uneventful; it had no deep masses of shadow, or startling revelations of light, of rapture, such for instance as Burns had. The man had his trials certainly, like all of us, but his poetic nature did not develop itself in excesses of fancy or obstinate habits. As a presbyter of the Episcopal Church he bore the persecution to which he was condemned with the grandeur of resignation, and there is no evidence in the volume of poems before us to show that Mr. Skinner ever employed his muse to scourge and scathe his enemies. The Rev. John Skinner is now only remembered as the poet; his religious controversies, set forth in three volumes by his son in 1809, are forgotten. Even the share he had in some articles which appeared in the "Encyclopædia Britannica" makes no stir nor sign; but some joyous words which throb through the pages of "Tullochgorum" and some exquisite touches of tenderness in "The Ewie wi' the Crookit Horn" live in the ear and heart of Scotland. Touching this latter song we have a word to say and an extract to offer. We are delighted to see that Mr. Reid has done his part to correct the vulgar error that "The Ewie wi' the Crookit Horn" is a metaphor for the whiskey still. The man who first of all tortured such lines into such a metaphor could have had no idea of their human tenderness! We think Mr. Reid's version of it the correct one, namely, that the error arose from the fact that the lines were written to an old Highland tune which bore the name of "The Whiskey Still." Take the lines in their obvious significance, and thank God, oh Reader, if you are a parent, that you have no cause to recognise amid their pathos your own dear "Ewie." Or it may be that you can bring home the picture, though you cannot recognise "the crookit horn," for the distinguishing mark of your "Ewie" may have been a blue eye, or a golden ringlet, or a voice gentle and low—"an excellent thing in woman" as Lear says. But once bring

home that picture to your mind, and you will know how much feeling the following stanzas embody:

I lookit aye at even' for her,
Lest mishanter shou'd come o'er her,
Or the fowmairt might devour her,
Gin the beastie bade awa:
My Ewie wi' the crookit horn,
Well deserv'd baith girse and corn,
Sic a Ewie was never born,
Hereabout nor far awa,
Sic a Ewie was never born, &c.
Yet last ook, for a' my keeping,
(Wha can speak it without greeting?)
A villain cam' when I was sleeping,
Sta' my Ewie, horn and a':
I sought her sair upo' the morn,
An down aneath a buss o' thorn
I got my Ewie's crookit horn,
But my Ewie was awa'.
I got my Ewie's crookit horn, &c.

O! gin I had the loun that did it,
Sworn I have as well as said it,
Tho' a' the warid should forbid it,
I wad gie his neck a thra':
I never met wi' sic a turn,
As this sin ever I was born,
My Ewie wi' the crookit horn,
Silly Ewie stown awa',
My Ewie wi' the crookit horn, &c.
O! had she died o' crook or cauld,
As Ewies do when they grow auld,
It wad na been, by mony fauld,
Sae sair a heart to nane o' a':
For a' the clath that we hae worn,
Frae her and her's sae aften shorn,
The loss o' her we cou'd hae born,
Had fair strae-death ta'en her awa',
The loss o' her we cou'd hae born, &c.

Quite of a different character is the song of "Tullochgorum" of which we have spoken, and we shall give it without any abridgment:

Come gie's a sang, Montgomery cry'd,
And lay your disputes all aside,
What signifies't for folks to chide
For what was done before them:
Let Whig and Tory all agree,
Whig and Tory, Whig and Tory,
Whig and Tory all agree,
To drop their Whig-mig-morum;
Let Whig and Tory all agree
To spend the night wi' mirth and glee,
And cheerfu' sing along wi' me
The Reel o' Tullochgorum.

O' Tullochgorum's my delight,
It gars us a' in ane unite,
And any sumph that keeps a spite,
In conscience I abhor him:
For blyth and cheerie we'll be a',
Blyth and cheerie, blyth and cheerie,
Blyth and cheerie we'll be a',
And mak' a happy quorum;
For blyth and cheerie we'll be a',
As lang as we hae breath to draw,
And dance till we be like to fa'
The Reel o' Tullochgorum.

What needs there be sae great a fraise
Wi' dringing dull Italian lays,
I wadna gie our ain Strathspeys
For half a hunder score o' them:
They're dowf and dowie at the best,
Dowf and dowie, dowf and dowie,
Dowf and dowie at the best,
Wi' a' their variorum:
They're dowf and dowie at the best,
Their allegros and a' the rest,
They canna' please a Scottish taste
Compar'd wi' Tullochgorum.

Let warldly worms their minds oppress,
Wi' fears o' want and double cess,
And sullen sots themselves distress
Wi' keeping up decorum:
Shall we sae sour and sulky sit,
Sour and sulky, sour and sulky,
Sour and sulky shall we sit
Like old philosophorum!
Shall we sae sour and sulky sit,
Wi' neither sense, nor mirth, nor wit,
Nor ever try to shake a fit
To th' Reel o' Tullochgorum?

May choicest blessings aye attend
Each honest, open-hearted friend,
And calm and quiet be his end,
And a' that's good watch o'er him:
May peace and plenty be his lot,
Peace and plenty, peace and plenty,
Peace and plenty be his lot,
And dainties a great store o' them:
May peace and plenty be his lot,
Unstain'd by any vicious spot,
And may he never want a groat,
That's found o' Tullochgorum!

But for the sullen frumpish fool,
That loves to be oppression's tool,
May envy gnaw his rotten soul,
And discontent devour him:
May dool and sorrow be his chance,
Dool and sorrow, dool and sorrow,
Dool and sorrow be his chance,
And nane say, wae's me for him:
May dool and sorrow be his chance,
Wi' a' the ills that come frae France,
Wha'er he be that winna dance
The Reel o' Tullochgorum.

The little book from which we have made the above extracts contains, in addition, about twenty-four of Mr. Skinner's poems. We have to thank Mr. Reid for the care he has taken in bringing back those poems to their original freshness and beauty. It has been a national reproach—now happily removed—that the songs of the Rev. John Skinner should have been so mutilated in modern collections. Than this poet few writers have followed nature more closely; the more reason that the rich product of his muse should be kept as far as possible from the hands of ignorant or careless editors.

RENÉE, DUCHESS OF FERRARA.

Some Memorials of Renée of France, Duchess of Ferrara. London: Bosworth and Harrison. 1859. pp. 297.

THE WRITER OF THIS VOLUME, in the preface, modestly disclaims for his or her effort at authorship any claim to originality. "It is," he adds, "but a compilation from various sources, some printed, some in manuscript, some old and familiar, others recently opened." We may add that, taking it on the whole as a compilation, it is very neatly and carefully executed; and readers are spared the disquisitions on which so many modern authors, in a spirit of retrospective prophecy, employ their ingenuity. There are, happily, few writers who make such demands on the patience of their readers in this respect as Sir A. Alison; though he has many followers, who, however, are generally much more modest in laying down axioms and postulates of their own, and theorising from them with perverse ingenuity.

Although we think the author somewhat over-rates the influence, and perhaps even the mental powers, of the Duchess of Ferrara, it cannot be doubted that this lady possessed not a few claims to be had in enduring recollection—claims very different from those which so often in modern days dignify with the honours of historical biography stump orators, poetasters, and popular preachers. Our sketch of the Duchess Renée must necessarily be a very meagre one; but it possibly may induce some of our readers to turn to the pages of the carefully-written little volume before us.

Renée, the younger daughter of Louis XII. of France, and Anne, heiress of the Duchy of Bretagne, was born at Blois on the 25th Oct. 1510, being eleven years younger than her sister, "the good Queen Claude." As good looks were then considered of even more importance in a high-born lady than they are now, we may state that Renée was not only very plain, but so deformed that her father often (coarsely but probably not unkindly, for Louis XII. had an excellent heart) used to joke upon her figure and say it would be a hard task to find a husband for her. Her mother, however, resolved that, if possible, her daughter's want of personal charms should be atoned for by the superior cultivation of her mind. The Queen, who had been enfeebled in health ever since Renée's birth, feeling that her end was approaching, chose one of her former maids of honour, a Breton lady, named Madame de Soubise, to conduct the future education of the princess. This trust was faithfully discharged;

and Renée was ever ready to acknowledge her debt of gratitude to this Breton instructress.

As Renée grew up, there were many suitors for her hand; among them our own King Henry VIII. The writer speculates as to what would have been the fate of Renée had she married our English King. That she did not was probably chiefly owing to the fear of her brother-in-law, Francis I., lest King Henry might be led to claim his future wife's rights as the real heiress of the Duchy of Bretagne. Ultimately, however, the hand of the Princess Renée was given to Ercole d'Este, the eldest son of the "magnanimous Alfonso I," Duke of Ferrara: the former, a weak and effeminate prince, was utterly unworthy of the accomplished Renée.

We have some very interesting correspondence in this volume between Calvin and the Duchess Renée, as well as some curious verses from another more light-hearted Reformer, Clement Marôt, who became the secretary to the Duchess. For a full account of her imprisonment for heresy, and her sufferings and pretended reconciliation to Rome, we refer our readers to these pages.

Catherine de Medici and the Duchess appear to have had only one pursuit in common, astrology.

No two other individuals of exalted rank, thus, in the course of events, thrown in each other's way, could have had less in common than the Queen Mother of France, and the Duchess Dowager of Ferrara. Even at the period now alluded to, religion must have been a very insecure topic of conversation between them. Politics, so mingled with religion, were equally dangerous ground. But we are told that a venerable superstition, in which each participated, supplied them with an interesting subject of discourse. Astrology was Renée's weakness; in the mind of Catherine it took the place of religion; "she had no faith in God, but she trusted implicitly in the stars." The observatory of Catherine still exists in an old detached tower on the south side of Château Blois. Thither she used often to retire with her astrologer, to consult the disposition of the heavenly bodies. On astrology she conversed with Renée, who in her early days "had studied that vain science under Luc Gaurie," and whose proficiency in it led the queen mother to declare one day in the hearing of the gossiping Brantôme, "that the greatest philosopher in the world could not have treated the subject better."

The latter part of this volume is chiefly occupied in detailing Renée's connection with the Huguenots, and we have several interesting letters which passed between Renée and some of the principal Reformers. We give the following reflections on the Duchess de Nemours, daughter of Renée:

Political intrigue, the baneful companionship of Catherine de Medici, her own relationship to the Guises, and the deplorable state of the French court and society at that period, had all lent their pernicious influences toward the perversion of the once-promising Anna d'Este. Most sad it is to contrast what she was with what she became, when years spent in such debasing intercourse had done their work upon her. And if it be true that it is the maternal parent whose character generally decides that of her children, what might not be inferred from the history of Henri le Balafré, Duke of Guise, and from that of the Duchess of Montpensier? Yet Anna d'Este herself was the daughter of the pious and virtuous Renée, and so furnished, in her mature years at least, a startling exception to the rule above referred to. Faulty as she was, however, she appears from her letters to have been not wholly uninfluenced by filial love and duty; whilst it is evident that Renée clung to her with all a mother's tenderness, such as a child's offences, however aggravated, have seldom power to diminish.

It is to say the least a moot point whether "it is the maternal parent whose character generally decides that of her children," and the whole theory of hereditary influences is much too uncertain to base any conclusions upon it.

Renée died in the sixty-fifth year of her age, "an unshriven heretic," at Montargis, in 1575.

BEHIND THE SCENES.

Shifting Scenes in Theatrical Life. By ELIZA WINSTANLEY, Comedian. (Routledge, Warne, and Routledge.) pp. 295.

ONE OF THE FIRST OBJECTS OF AMBITION with the beardless youth when he is first launched into that maze of dangers and temptations commonly called "the town," is to get a peep behind the scenes. Moulding his anticipations by what he sees from the front of the house—the brilliant scenery, the rich appointments, and the bewitching sylphs—he is led to imagine that the unknown region from which he is divided by the mysterious curtain must be the nearest possible realisation of fairy-land, to gain admission to which ought to be the highest object of human ambition. For such a youth, if the curious passion grow too strong on him, the best and completest cure will certainly be effected by gratifying his wish. His wish, indeed, will be realised; but alas! for his fancy. He will find to his surprise that Fairy-land is transmuted into a very businesslike region, filled with ropes and pulleys, and stacks of dirty scenery; that the beautiful scenes, the lakes and groves which he so much admired from a distance, lose all their charms upon approach, and become little better than acres of canvas, daubed over with distemper and sizing; that the gorgeous dresses and rich appointments will bear no better than these the test of near inspection; and that even the sylphs discover anything but sylph-like attributes upon near approach. He will, in fact, be thoroughly disenchanted. Coming for pleasure, he will find himself in the middle of business, and that not of the most agreeable kind. Worse than all, he will find himself very much in the way; and when he has been hustled by the carpenters, frowned at by the prompter, and civilly snubbed by the stage-manager—when he has satisfied himself that there are degrees of human felicity attainable which are preferable to being giggled at by a flock of short-petticoated, silk-tighted, rouged, and powdered minxes, as they rush off the stage heated with their violent exercise—he will heartily wish himself back again to his cozy place in the stalls, and envy no man his *entrée* "behind the scenes." Something of this effect will be produced on the mind of the reader after turning over the pages of Mrs. Winstanley's little volume. Mrs. Winstanley is well known as an actress of merit and experience, and has as good a title as any to disclose the secrets of the *coulisses*. Her "Shifting Scenes" are disposed in dramatic form, and are woven into a tale, of which we can but say that if we have read better, it

has also been our fate to have to wade through much worse; it is in her "scenes" and sketches from the life that the greatest amount of interest will be found. In common with all members of the theatrical profession, Mrs. Winstanley seems a little too anxious to prove that there really is a certain amount of morality to be found among them. This is a proposition which no one would be disposed to deny, were it not for the over-anxiety with which it is brought forward. We now select two from Mrs. Winstanley's collection of "Scenes." If not very attractive, they certainly illustrate the observations with which we commenced this notice:

The drop descends on the third act; and there is to be a rest of half-an-hour in order that the people may refresh themselves. The ladies gather up their robes and proceed to their dressing-rooms; whither we will take the liberty of following them. Isn't it a dismal apartment? opening into another equally dismal. There are benches with drawers in them all round the rooms; these are the actresses' toilettes. There are no windows, hence this blaze of gas. "Oh dear," cries one of the actresses, as she draws a parcel from her reticule; "I'm weary of sandwiches! My servant says she's tired of cutting them. What have you got, Miss Leigh?"—"I have sent to the pastrycook's for a cup of coffee and a biscuit."—"Law, Miss Leigh! why, biscuit is worse than sandwiches."—"I like coffee and biscuits, Miss Hunter," draws Miss Leigh, in dignified languor, as she takes off her delicate kid gloves and glances into the opposite mirror.—"What have you got to eat, Douglass, dear?" asks Miss Hunter, addressing another.—"I don't know: I told Ogden to bring me something; and what that something may be I care not; for I am ready to devour anything."—"Ah, dear, that's just what I say to my ma!" yawns Miss Nancy Price. "Ah me, how fagged I feel," exclaims Miss Douglass. "I wonder who would be an actress?" Ogden enters with a tray. "That's just what I say to my ma, Douglass dear," observes Miss Nancy Price, her mouth full of sandwiches. "Well, I never!" cries Miss Hunter, "you've got oysters, I do declare!—and stout, too! Oh! doesn't Ogden know how to provide?"—"I want strength," rejoins Miss Douglass; "oysters and bottled porter will give me stamina! I have none at present."—"That's exactly what I say. I'll swop with you; here's a sandwich for an oyster. I say, I've no stamina."—"Stamina-a," suggests Miss Leigh, correctively.—"Well, I said stamina-a; didn't I? There!—I've bolted the oyster without thinking of it. Let me have another, Douglass, dearest pet."—"Oh, you hungry thing! Ogden, pour out the porter."—"Sandwiches are very thirsty things, aren't they? They always choke me. Give me a taste of your porter, Douglass, dear."—"With pleasure, Miss Hunter;" and Miss Douglass hands her friend a tumbler of foaming stout. "How nice!" says Miss Hunter. "I'm afraid I'm robbing you; am I to have it all?"—"Oh, dear, no!"—"Thank you, Douglass, dear!" and Miss Hunter, after a minute, returns the empty glass. "Your coffee smells delicious, Miss Leigh."—"It tastes so, I assure you," returns she, sipping the fragrant beverage; "there's a great art in making good coffee."—"I never can get any that is good," says Miss Hunter. "Will you let me have a tiny sip of yours?"—"Ogden will fetch you a cup if you desire one," replies Miss Leigh; "I have no more than I want."—"Oh, who's got soup?" cries Miss Hunter, darting to the other side of the room. "Do give me a spoonful, Miss Tolridge?"—"There, make haste and take one."—"Called, ladies, please!" shouts Brill, through the half-closed door. There is a sudden shriek. Miss Hunter has upset the soup into Miss Tolridge's lap, and her satin dress is soaked therewith. In an instant the room is filled with a clatter and din, and Miss Hunter falls into a pretended fit of hysterics; but, as nobody attends to her, she will quickly recover. "Tolly," she gasps faintly as she comes to; "poor Tolly! I'm so sorry for her misfortune. What will she do?"—"Twas you who upset the soup on me," sobs Miss Tolridge. "Oh, dear, what will Mrs. Trenmore say?"—"If I were you I'd be ill, dear, and go home," says Miss Hunter, "and the wardrobe-woman must do her best to get the grease out by night. How could you be so awkward as to spill the soup?"—"Stage is waiting, ladies!" bawls the call-boy. "What shall I do?" asks Miss Tolridge in dismay.—"I'll tell Mrs. Trenmore that you were taken ill after drinking soup, and that we're afraid you're poisoned."—"Don't, don't tell her that!" urges Miss Tolridge.—"Oh, yes, I will! then she'll be in such a fright respecting you, that she'll never care about the dress being spoilt; nay, perhaps she mayn't even notice it."—"It would be wicked of me to permit such a falsehood."—"Fiddle-de-dee about being wicked!" cries Miss Hunter, as she prepares to follow the rest of the ladies. All at once she pauses before Miss Douglass's dressing-place. "I wonder who left this sponge-cake! no matter, I'll eat it." Miss Hunter goes to Mrs. Trenmore with a long face, and tells a tale of soup and poison. Miss Hunter insinuates that arsenic was in the savoury fluid of which Miss Tolridge has partaken, for she was awfully sick and ruined her dress. . . . Evening: ten minutes to six. We are again at the stage-door. People are going in by twos and threes. Money-takers, check-takers, and box-openers; cleaners, carpenters, and dressers; gasmen, wardrobe women, and actors; all have business written on their faces. We will pass on to the stage. The green curtain is down, and we are now separated from the house. Pheugh! what a dust these men make in sweeping the stage. By-and-by they will set the scenes. There is the prompter, busily arranging his papers. His duties are, indeed, arduous, for from no single rehearsal or performance can he be absent. We will at once proceed to the ladies' dressing-rooms. The dressers are preparing the ladies' toilettes. Each bench has a white cloth spread over it, on which are laid a multiplicity of articles. As a matter of course, there are looking and also hand-glasses; then there are combs, brushes, pots of pomade, cold cream, and bandoline; likewise, dishes containing pins, Indian ink, and camel-hair pencils. There are pots of rouge, hare's feet, powder-boxes, puffs, sponges, curling-tongs, soap, towels, silk stockings, satin shoes, trinkets, and perfumes. There is a wash-stand—with water laid on—having a moveable plug in the bottom of the basin. Over a gas-jet at the end of the room stands a tripod, supporting a tin kettle, for some of the ladies like warm ablutions; and, there being no fire in the room, this plan is adopted to procure the desired hot water. Some workwomen from the wardrobe enter carrying robes of rich satin and silver lama, and head-dresses of pearls and sparkling jewels. The rooms are gradually filling. Each lady, as she enters, methodically goes to her dressing-place, and commences disrobing—meanwhile chattering merrily. "I can't find my stockings!" cries one. "Who'll lend me some hair-pins?" asks another. "Arf-hoor, ladies, please!" shouts Brill. "Half-hour!" echoes a dresser, "and Miss Hunter not yet come."—"Oh, she dresses by magic," observes Miss Douglass. "Yes, to the utter discomfort of all around," rejoins Miss Leigh. "Good evening, ladies," says Miss Hunter, as she plunges into the apartment. "You are late, Miss," observes one of the dressers.—"Has the half-hour been called?"—"Yes, miss."—"You don't say so!" exclaims Miss Hunter, rushing to her dressing-place. "Here, take my bonnet, some one; and you, Ogden, hang up my shawl; and, like a good soul, give me some hot water. Quick, I shall never get dressed in time."—"You shouldn't come so late, miss, you ought to be here at six; an hour is not too much to wash and dress in."—"Stuff and nonsense! I can make myself lovely in half that time. Good gracious! I've come without my silk stockings! Can any one lend me a pair? Douglass, dear!"—"Well?"—"Oh, Miss Tolridge has got another dress, I see. I ma-

naged the matter capitally, didn't I? Have you a pair of silk stockings to lend me?"—Indeed I haven't."—"Ogden, I've no soap."—"No, miss, I told you a week ago that you'd no soap."—"Well," returns Miss Hunter, "soap doesn't cost much, that's one comfort; so I'll take a rub of Miss Leigh's or Miss Douglass's." And she washes away. "Towel! towel! where's my towel?" she resumes. "Make haste, somebody, I've a wet face, and the soap is getting into my eyes."—"You took your towels home last week, miss."—"Law, did I? Never mind, give me Miss Douglass's." Ogden looks very cross as she hands the towel to the careless Miss Hunter. "Ten minutes, ladies!" shouts Brill. "My dress fits like a sack," cries one. "I wonder when I shall have a pair of shoes that will not resemble boots?" says another. "We got away from rehearsal at a nice time to-day!" says a lady, in a complaining tone. "I wish I were out of the profession!"—"Ah," returns Miss Price, dabbing her cheek with a hare's-foot; "that's just what I say to my ma!"—"I only wish some respectable man would propose to me!" says an ancient lady, as she puts on her wig, I'd not stay here to play old women! Why, I used to play *Juliet* and *Imogen* at Covent Garden." There is a titter and a giggle passing round the room; but the Covent Garden *Juliet* is rather deaf, so the rudeness is not heard. "I wish to goodness a man of fortune would propose to me!" exclaims a pretty woman; "see if I wouldn't cut the stage!"—"That's what I say to my ma!" chimes in Miss Nancy Price; "but where are the men of fortune?"—"You've none of you any soul for your profession," says Miss Leigh, indignantly; "I glory in my art, and am proud to say that I'm an actress. Do you imagine, with such milk-and-water feelings as you possess, that you can possibly rise in the world? Talk about marrying men of money and position! Pooh! I'd rather marry a man of brains and—"—"That's what I say to my ma!" interrupts Miss Nancy Price.—"What's money! I'd live in a garret," proceeds Miss Leigh, "and work my fingers to the bone (as the saying is), rather than marry a gilded addle-pate."—"Hovertoor, ladies!" shouts Brill. There is a general rush to the green-room; every lady takes a peep in the full-length glass and admires herself—for actresses are but women after all.

And this is a specimen of theatrical "small-talk," by one who ought to know.

Smugglers and Foresters: A Novel. By MARY ROSA STUART KETTLE. (Hodgson.) pp. 380.—A well-told tale of adventure, added by Mr. Hodgson to his "New Series of Novels."

Ildegonda. From the Italian of GROSSI. (Saunders, Otley, and Co.) pp. 121.—The lady who has translated this little poem speaks so modestly and becomingly of her literary qualifications, that we wish very heartily we could say a good word in favour of her translation. In our Italian studies we have never met with the original of the poem here translated, and therefore cannot say whether this version accurately represents Grossi's merits or not. If, however, it do, we must unhesitatingly say that we have lost nothing by not having read Grossi's work in the original Italian.

Frank Elliott; or, Wells in the Desert. By JAMES CHALLEN. (Trübner.) pp. 347.—An American religious tale, inculcating the excellent and un-

deniable moral that it is active, and not passive, Christianity that is most acceptable in the eyes of Him that founded it; and that there is no estate so lowly but that some way of doing good may be found. The lesson is a good one, but, if truth must be told, the tale itself is a dull one; moreover, we give the importers of these productions fair warning, that, if they intend to popularise in England works in which we read of "making errands," "doing up chores," and similar phrases, they ought to be accompanied by a glossary, or, at any rate, copious notes.

The Journal of the Statistical Society contains the paper read by Mr. Guy, "On the Duration of Life as affected by the pursuits of Literature, Science, and Art," which was read before the society on the 21st of June last, and has already been reported and commented upon in the *Critic*; a paper on "Propositions and Inferences, with statistical notes, touching the provision of Country Dwellings for Town Labourers, and in particular for those of the Town of Liverpool," by J. T. Danson; "Results of different principles of Legislation and Administration in Europe; of Competition for the field, as compared with Competition within the field, of Service," by E. Chadwick, Esq.; and several articles upon miscellaneous subjects.

The Eclectic for September opens with a scholarly article on "Revolutions of Race," founded on the first volume of Dr. Vaughan's "Revolutions in English History," which is pronounced to be "without any manner of doubt one of the most solid, one of the most attractive, one of the most instructive books which have issued from the press in our day." High praise that! Next comes a capital article on Mr. Bohn's new edition of Evelyn's "Diary," followed by a paper on "The Gospel among the Karens," and a sketch of Highland trips, beginning with the trite "old Joe" about "summer setting in with its usual severity." An appreciative review of the Laureate's "Idylls of the King;" an imaginative article on "The Golden Gallery" of St. Paul's Cathedral, by Walter Thornbury; and some pleasant "Sun Pictures," by Mary Howitt, are among the miscellaneous contents of this very entertaining number.

We have also received: *Moore's National Airs, with Symphonies and Accompaniments for the Piano-forte.* Edited by C. W. Glover. Part IV. (Longmans.)—The sixth part of *The Poetical Works of Thomas Moore* (Longmans), containing "The Fudge Family," "Fables for the Holy Alliance," and the "Rhymes on the Road."—The sixth volume of the admirable selection of *Tales from Blackwood* (Wm. Blackwood and Sons), containing "My Friend the Dutchman," by Frederick Hardman, Esq.; "My College Friends," by Horace Leicester; "The Emerald Studs," by Professor Aytoun; "Christine," by F. Hardman; and "The Man in the Bell."—A new edition of *Domestic Stories*, by the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman" (Smith, Elder, and Co.)—A second edition of "Saul: a Drama in Three Parts. (Montreal: Lovell. London: Routledge.)—*Kingston's Magazine for Boys.* No. VII. (Bosworth and Harrison.)

FOREIGN LITERATURE.

SYMBOLISM OF THE MOSAIC WORSHIP.

Symbolik des Mosaischen Cultus. Von K. C. W. F. BAHR. Heidelberg: Mohr.

AN EXAGGERATED, FANTASTIC, and radically false typology has prevented men from seeing the profound symbolical import of Mosaic. Granting that Mosaicism prepared, foreshadowed a grander, more spiritual dispensation than itself, it would by no means follow that the whole of Mosaic ceremonial down to the minutest point was intended only to typify a future doctrine or event. Yet this is exactly what many theologians persist in declaring. The theory of the typologists is unsupported by a tittle of evidence or argument. The only acceptable evidence, the only convincing argument, would be the unremitting and elaborate endeavour of the New Testament throughout to show that everything in Christianity was the correspondence to a Mosaic rite or the completion thereof. But neither on the part of Christ nor of his Apostles do we find the faintest trace of such an endeavour. On the contrary, while there is an intense and incessant anxiety to prove that Christ is the predicted, there is an obvious desire in the master to escape from the pressure of ritual gorgeousness into life divine, and of the disciples to escape from it into grace divine. Yet it would surely be preposterous to believe in this antagonism, and in the typical application of Mosaicism too. Indeed, whenever the Mosaic rites are alluded to, it is simply in the way of illustration. Considering also that the professed intention of the Gospel was to achieve a regeneration, in which the invisible Deity was to deal mysteriously and miraculously with the invisible soul, it would have been cumbering and complicating, nay neutralising and contradicting the process, if the soul had been for ever summoned from its ecstatic commune with the unseen to an arid investigation regarding types and antitypes. In truth, though Christianity sprang from Mosaicism, and though it is unnatural to break, as Baden Powell and others have attempted, this bond of filiation, yet Mosaicism had eminently its own work and its own mission, and therefore must be studied first of all with reference to the Israelites for whom it was intended.

This is what, so far as regards the ceremonialism of the Mosaic system, our author has done with great fullness, fairness, learning, and ingenuity, and in a most devout spirit. As a sound doctor of theology and as a dignitary in a Protestant Church, he is of course not indisposed to see in Christianity the potent realisation and the ample revelation of much that was feebly and enigmatically outlined in the Mosaic

worship. The work has a very varied and a very living interest for the scholar, the philosopher, the religious teacher, for every one who is capable of approaching a stupendous institution in a pious and catholic temper. The book should be read immediately after Creuzer's "Symbolik," by the leading idea of which it has evidently been inspired. A mistake wherewith the orthodox and heterodox are equally chargeable is that of supposing that faith assumed in the religions of antiquity the same dogmatic shape as in those of our own day. Dogmatism in religion belongs entirely to modern times. With that which the worshipper at present deems the only or the chief thing—the creed—the worshipper of old did not trouble himself. Religion spoke in forms, and in forms the worshipper replied. But so much the less religions were logical, so much the more were they metaphysical. The farther back we can trace the development of a religion, the clearer are the indications of the metaphysical principle, which shows the absurdity of what Comte and his followers have uttered on a matter they so little understand. For instance, the veneration for certain numbers—three, four, five, seven, ten, twelve—a veneration so conspicuous in all organised religions, demanded a long metaphysical training. Age after age must men have brooded on the unspeakable and unfathomable abyss of Deity before they could venture to declare that there was one absolute God. Age after age must they further have brooded before they could fruitfully behold him in that threefold manifestation of his character and power to which rationalistic schemes have such bitter hatred. Then how many ages more ere seven became the most sacred of all numbers as symbolising both the universe and its Creator. Symbol in religion is a metaphysical product, though phantasy crowns and clothes it.

Now what distinguishes Mosaic symbolism is the ethical intention. Moses wished to make the Hebrews a people of prophets. But this was not to be achieved simply by rejecting everything in heathenism. What Moses sought was that the symbol should never be convertible into the image or the idol. Many theologians have represented a fanatical antipathy to heathenism as the primordial motive of Moses. Bahr's noble book demonstrates sufficiently the untenableness of a notion so low and narrow. There was scarcely a symbol instituted by Moses which had not its parallel in heathen modes and instruments of adoration. Suppose it could be proved that Moses had borrowed the whole of his symbols from Egypt, this would leave the main design of the Mosaic legislation and worship unaffected.

The true witnessing to the Divine is to turn things the most unholy to holy uses. A religious reformation never arises for the mere purpose of inventing a new machinery. This would be puerile; it would condemn it as being not of heaven, but of earth. The grandeur of Mosaism was not in setting up something entirely alien and apart; it was in transfiguring what men universally honoured and revered, but had ceased to discern and feel the essential meaning of.

Bishop Berkeley, with whom, it is to be feared, our pulpit declaimers are not very familiar, has observed that there is no Atheism if a presiding mind is in any fashion whatever recognised—an assertion the force of which would range from extreme anthropomorphism to extreme pantheism. Berkeley is the most eminent philosopher his Church has had, and he is here as wise as he is charitable. The tendency of paganism was never to deny God; it was not, perhaps, even so much to identify God and the Universe as Dr. Baehr supposes; neither were the ethical attributes of Deity entirely disregarded. What paganism bowed down to was life intense and immense, without any pedantic severance between the material and the spiritual. Of materialism in the ordinary sense the pagans had no conception. Now in Mosaism the ethical attributes of Deity swallow up the rest. Jehovah is the inexorable and omnipotent avenger; his wrath is kindled against the workers of iniquity; if he pardons, it is not to penitence alone, there must also be purification. The people are in covenant with Jehovah through purity; and by the slightest offences, by offences involuntary and accidental, the purity can be lost, and must by sacrifice and self-denial be regained. If, however, purity and purification had been inculcated with dogmatic curtness and legal aridity, few would have listened or obeyed. But symbol intertwining with symbol from the tabernacle, the sublime centre of the symbolic, compelled at the same time that it adorned obedience. If the foremost and fervent aim of Mosaism had been to proclaim and vindicate the unity and spirituality of God, it would have dispensed as completely with symbols as Mahometanism long afterwards. A naked dogma, with a naked scimeter behind as argument; such was Mahometanism. But for good and for evil such simplicity of faith and such directness of propagandism were unexampled. Mosaism has often been treated, and especially by its best friends, as if it had been only a Mahometanism of an earlier and grander kind. But besides that Mahometanism was in its very essence a proselytising force, while Mosaism strove exclusively to bulwark its existence from the contagion of foreign and fatal customs and ideas, an honest glance convinces us that, though the unity and spirituality of God were implied in an exalted estimate of God's ethical attributes, they never held the chief place in the Mosaic precepts and delineations. The guiding thought of Moses was as lofty as it was persistently pursued. He saw that it is what is godlike in the worshipper that renders the worship godlike. He, therefore, began from below, where others had begun from above. The worshipper consecrating the worship communicated to the object of worship a transcendent elevation and an ineffable holiness.

That morality, even the most heroic and unstained, signally differs from holiness, is a consoling truth to many a humble believer. But what the humble believer seldom suspects is that, while morality is always the straightest line between two points, holiness demands a vast array of symbolical instruments. A symbol must mark every step in this path toward ideal perfection. Words are so often used carelessly and indiscriminately, that it is difficult to convince men how completely are religion, piety, and holiness unlike. Religion is deeper than piety and holiness, and for the most part more comprehensive. Piety is the feeling of awe extending to all human relations. Holiness is the abhorrence of sin and pollution, with the perpetual yearning and the strenuous attempt to grow into the image of the Highest. Egypt of old and Europe in the middle ages were religious; Rome in its early centuries was pious. Till recently the great Protestant nations were moral. The Hebrews alone have been holy; and well, therefore, has Palestine been called the Holy Land. As the name indicates, holiness clamours for continual healing; it is the attainment of strong, passionate, imaginative natures, that have a tragic and overwhelming consciousness of guilt. For these the purgatorial pang, to be salutary, must be accompanied by outward atonement. But what will even the outward atonement avail unless, towering higher and higher, the dwelling of the archangels seems ever far off to the pilgrim of God, yet near enough to tempt him on?

Moses had not to deal with a dull or docile race. The race was gifted, had fiery passions, was prompt to anger, but prompter to tenderness; above all, it was fiercely turbulent. In the anguish of its remorse, however, Moses had a mighty engine, and to this mighty engine he brought vigour as mighty. He compelled the Hebrews to tremble at the fury of Jehovah's anger before revealing to them the Oracles of Sinai. Yet fear can seldom be more than a momentary restraint. After fear came hope; the hope of that home for the children which had beep the home of the fathers. To raise that home when conquered into the State, Moses offered laws marvellous for their wisdom, still more marvellous for their abounding pity. But the State to be gained by the toils and sufferings of the desert was to be sacred to God as its giver, its creator. Still this was not enough: there was to be something much more than what has loosely been called theocratical ordinance and connection; as indeed, when we have said that a State is theocratical, we have said absolutely nothing. God had been the leader of the Hebrews, and, after having led them victoriously through every peril,

he was to sojourn in their midst. The Heaven was his abode, and above its remotest spheres was his sanctuary. Yet, if the sky was his throne, the tabernacle was to be his shrine, whereto the Israelites were to draw near with bowed heads and contrite hearts. The tabernacle, however, would have lost its most pregnant meaning if it had not reminded each Israelite that he was also himself to be a tabernacle of the Lord—a tabernacle in which there was to be a court for hallowing everyday duties, a holy place for adoration and sacrifice, and a most holy place, for something infinitely diviner than either sacrifice or adoration.

In the symbolism of the Mosaic worship it is only ignorance that can find the details trifling or the prescriptions minute. Swedenborgian silliness and rabbinical subtlety may indispose us to symbolism altogether. But if we recognise the worth and beauty of symbolism, we shall in vain seek in the Mosaic symbols for one superfluous enactment or one superstitious idea. If this seems a bold statement, we ask the sceptic what the solemn and majestic architecture of the Middle Ages would have been without symbolical inspiration, and what its remains would now be without symbolical interpretation? The cross introduced a new symbolism, with which, however, it incorporated the old. If the temple assumed the form of a cross, there was still the same fidelity to sacred numbers, to certain sacred principles and features, as in the temples of antiquity. It was from the cloisters that the great brotherhoods of artists in the middle ages came forth; and the secrets which they held so strictly were mainly symbolical traditions. Some of these, in somewhat dilettante mode, Freemasonry treasures and transmits. Few have suspected, when gazing at a masonic procession, how much, strangely transfigured, of the grey foreworld was there. Few have known that the homage to Solomon among Freemasons is a tribute to the symbolism embodied in his temple, and thereby to a more ancient symbolism, the history of which can never be written. But, dilettante as Freemasonry may seem or may really be, we owe it gratitude if it is the sanctuary or can be the herment of a single symbol that ever deepened man's reverence for the universe and for things divine. The gratitude will perhaps grow warmer when we reflect that the symbolism of the Middle Ages corresponded to a symbolism vaster, richer, nearer the dawn of civilisation, than that of Greece and Rome. The symbolism of the Papal Church had always the lineaments of that Church's Roman ancestry. Commanding as Rome itself when Rome was greatest was the Church's ceremonial; but the symbolism, if impressive and suggestive, was not opulent or sublime. Outside of the Church, however—at least, apart from it as an organised institution—the fecund and profound Oriental symbolism survived. In mystical sects, in illuministic fraternities, in astrological phantasies, we discover its presence; but what prodigious labyrinths of the undiscovered are behind, into which, if we enter, we hear no voice and behold no form, yet feel the warm breath of the Holy Spirit.

Truly the symbolism of the Middle Ages, as a grand Oriental fact, is as much unknown and unregarded as that to which Dr. Baehr has called attention, and with which it has such intimate and living affinity. Symbolism is as eternal as it is necessary. It is not altogether from moral causes, though perhaps chiefly from these, that a particular system of symbolism decays. But what, after long travail of the soul, assumes a religious shape, finally becomes a simple artistic feat and phenomenon, whereupon it loses its meaning, art having no vitality in itself and being wholly worthless when divorced from religion. In the Mosaic worship symbolism degenerated rapidly, from the very predominance of the ethical idea and purpose. The thought that every Hebrew was to be a tabernacle of the Lord was too stupendous for human weakness. The chosen land of the Holiest and of Holiness maddened into a scene of scarlet harlotries. And when Sorrow had rebuked the abomination and the iniquity, Pharisaism ruled where Holiness had once flourished. But what Hebraic symbolism could not accomplish Hebraic prophetism achieved. And let us be cheered by the faith that, if symbols change and die, the prophets of God are invincible. Well for the world when symbols the most poetic and prophets the most earnest are harmonies.

ATTICUS.

FRANCE.

Notes from Paris on Literature, Art, the Drama, &c.

Paris, September 8.

SIGNOR PIETRO SANFILIPPO, a member of the Commission of Public Instruction in Sicily, and author of a compendium of Sicilian history which has run through six editions, has produced a very handy Synopsis of the History of the Italian Literature of the eleventh to the fourteenth century. This brief history is contained in a small volume published by Lauriel of Palermo, and Durand of Paris. As compared with the great work of Tiraboschi, this work is a mere outline, but it contains in a small space a large amount of information, and is well adapted for foreigners having a moderate knowledge of the Italian language; for it supplies at once a key to the best productions of the times of Gregory VII., Dante, Petrarch, and Boccaccio, including works on the sciences and fine arts, and also an interesting book by an Italian scholar.

Messrs. Guillaumin have published a very useful little work, by M. Charles Le Touzé, entitled "A Theoretical and Practical Treatise on Exchange, and all matters connected with money." The work is divided into two parts—the first treating specially of exchange and arbitration of exchanges, the principal causes which affect the course of exchange and of the value of stock, the operations resulting therefrom, general principles and practice of bank arbitrage, and the commerce in the precious

metals; and the second the monetary systems of all civilised nations, including money of account and currency, the course of metallic exchanges; concluding with a series of practical exercises, and general rules in monetary arithmetic, and forms of accounts current in foreign moneys. Judging from that portion which treats of England and her colonies, the work seems to be executed with great care, and the short precise language used shows the author to be a man of business. We think we may safely recommend it as a useful handbook to all engaged in, or desirous to understand, the ups and downs and ins and outs connected with those interesting but perplexing commodities, gold and silver, with their representatives in various forms.

The same firm has just issued the first volume of a very comprehensive Dictionary of Commerce and Navigation, to which we shall take an early opportunity of referring.

The public anniversary of the French Academy has been held lately, and the presence of M. Guizot together with M. Villemain attracted a large assembly. The literary prizes were proclaimed by the latter, and those for virtuous and benevolent acts by the former academician.

Amongst the prizes were the following: that of eloquence to M. Gilbert, for an eulogium on Regnard, the comic poet; and that of poetry to Mlle. Ernestine Drouet, a young teacher, who is said to have received instruction and encouragement from Béranger, and whose poem entitled "The Sister of Charity" had already been much spoken of.

Amongst the recompenses bestowed on works of public utility were: a prize of 3000 francs to M. Jamet, for his history of moral and political philosophy in ancient and modern times; 2500 francs to the Abbé Cognat, for his essay on the life and doctrines of Saint Clément d'Alexandrie. Medals of the value of 2000 francs to M. Charles Lafont, for a collection of legends of charity; to M. Pécontal for his Legends and other poems, noticed in the CRITIC a few weeks since; and to M. Marmier, for a romance entitled "The Affianced of Spitsburg." A medal of 1500 francs to Mme. Pape, for an elementary book entitled "Lessons on Objects for Children;" and one of 1000 francs to M. Rhéal, for his translation of Dante with commentary. The great Gobert prize was awarded to M. Henri Martin, for the fifteenth volume of his "History of France;" the second Gobert prize was divided between M. Chérel, author of the "History of Monarchical Administration in France," and M. Lavallée, author of the "History of the House of Saint-Cyr." The Bodin prize of 3000 francs was awarded to M. Gêrusez, for his work on French literature during the Revolution. The Lambert prize for literary labours was, to quote the language of the report, "deposited on a tomb," the intended recipient, Mme. Desbordes-Valmore, having died in the interval. An honorary medal was given to M. Jules Joly for his "Memoir on the Ideas and Philology of the interval between the Sixteenth Century and the time of Corneille and Descartes."

The Monthyon prizes for virtuous conduct were awarded to: the Abbé Halluin, for the establishment of an asylum at Arras, where 170 friendless children are educated; to Anne Suré, of Bécherel, for nine years' labour

in collecting, for the use of the poor, old linen and clothes of all descriptions; and to Mme. Thiebaut, of Vic-sur-Seille, for her benevolent labours in aid of the insane and idiotic.

The speeches of M. Villemain and M. Guizot were necessarily confined almost to comments upon the various works for which the prizes were awarded; but each, in his own felicitous manner, threw the charm of his erudition and eloquence into the task, and added fresh leaves to the crowns of laurel they distributed.

A very important prize will be awarded next year by the five combined Academies of the Institute of France. By a decree made in April, 1855, a sum of 30,000 francs was appropriated to the greatest work in literature, science, or art. The members of the institute found that such an arrangement would be extremely difficult to carry out, and therefore the terms of the decree have been altered. In place of the above sum, which was to be given every third year, it has been decided that a sum of 20,000 francs shall be awarded every second year to the most remarkable production in the three faculties alternately, commencing with literature.

An extremely curious discovery was made a few days ago: M. Simon, notary, in examining some old papers left by his predecessors, found a deed dated the 16th of April, 1670, by which the King's Comedians conferred a pension of 1000 livres a year on one of their colleagues, Louis Béjart, with a charge to their successors to continue it. The deed was executed at the Palais Royal; it is on parchment, and seems not to have been touched since it was executed, as the gold-dust scattered to dry the ink still adheres. But what is most interesting in the document is that it is signed "J. B. P. Molière" (Jean Baptiste Poquelin de Molière); "Claire Grésinde Béjart," his wife "Madeline Béjart," and by other male and female performers then attached to the theatre. Louis Béjart died in 1678, and consequently only enjoyed his pension, which was a large one for the period, eight years. The administration of the Théâtre Français has made an application to obtain possession of the document, in order to have it deposited in the archives of the theatre.

At the Opéra Comique there have been some trifling novelties produced—one piece called the "Rosier," by Henri Potier, in which M. Ambroise, a baritone, and Mlle. Maurietta, a Spaniard educated in France, made successful debuts; and a pretty comic piece by M. Grisar, the composer of "Bon soir, Monsieur Pantalon," named after that charming little work, the "Voyage autour de ma Chambre."

A young and pretty actress refused the other day to play *Minerva*, whom she irreverently called an old personage, being evidently ignorant of the fact that goddesses never fall into the yellow leaf, like their terrestrial prototypes. She had originally been cast in the part of *Cupid*, which suited her taste much better, especially, as the manager slyly said, as regarded the costume; but the author was not pleased with her rendering of the character, and so she had been put into the detestable old part. The court, however, would do nothing for her; so probably she has resolved to personate *Minerva*, and, it is to be hoped, to imbibe wisdom in the process.

THE DRAMA, ART, MUSIC, SCIENCE, &c.

ART AND ARTISTS.

TALK OF THE STUDIOS.

MR. LAKE PRICE, the eminent photographer, has been engaged, by command of the Queen, in photographing the apartments and artistic treasures of Osborne House.

Mr. W. Dyce, R.A., has received the first prize of 50*l*. at the Liverpool Academy Exhibition, for his picture of "The Good Shepherd."

A collection of the works of David Roberts is to be exhibited during the winter in London.

By a misprint in our last number, the name of Mr. Henry Tidey was converted into "Tidley."

Lord Brougham has accepted the chairmanship of the committee for the memorial "to his friend, and also the friend of every good cause—Joseph Sturge."

A portrait of the late Joseph Sturge has been painted by Mr. Jerry Barrett, and is now exhibiting in Birmingham. It is advertised for publication by subscription.

An exhibition of works of art by British amateur artists is, it is rumoured, to be opened early in the ensuing year for the benefit of the "Home for Young Women engaged as Day-workers," an institution founded about four years since by some benevolent ladies of distinction.

On Monday notice was issued at the National Gallery, Trafalgar-square, that the annual six weeks' vacation would commence this day, Saturday, the 10th. The Gallery will be reopened to the public on Monday, the 24th of October. A similar notice was issued to the public at Marlborough-house, Pall-mall, where the English portion of the Gallery is deposited. During the recess the pictures will be removed to what is called the temporary building at Kensington Gore from Marlborough House, the time having now arrived for the preparation of that edifice for the Prince of Wales.

The annual exhibition of the Birmingham Society of Artists, of which Sir Charles Eastlake is the president, opened on Thursday last, the "private view" accorded to the subscribers and principal supporters of the institution, of whom there was a numerous gathering, having taken place on Wednesday. The rooms in New-street, to which the society returned last season after an absence of about twelve years' duration, are spacious, well lighted, and as completely adapted for their purpose as those of any public building in the country, and the quality of their contents is above the average. The works exhibited are between 500 and 600 in number, including some admirable productions in sculpture by the vice-president of the society, Mr. Peter Hollins. As on former occasions, valuable contributions have been received from local picture galleries and from patrons of art at a distance. The fine picture of "Spanish Contrabandists," by Phillip, the property of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, adorns the walls of the principal room, as do also "Columbus and the Egg," by Leslie, purchased at Lord Northwick's sale by Mr. Gillott, of Edgbaston; the

well-known "Sunday Morning" (engraved), by Collins; Stanfield's "Port na Spania—Giant's Causeway;" a "Torrent," by Creswick; David Roberts's "Basilica of San Lorenzo, Rome;" Francis Danby's "Games of Anchises," Le Jeune's "Parable of the Lilies," Mr. F. Goodall's "Scene in Brittany;" the "Sempstress," by Mr. J. C. Horsley; Mr. H. W. Pickersgill's portrait of the poet Wordsworth; with noticeable pictures by Mr. F. R. Pickersgill, W. P. Frith, R. A. Pyne, and other artists of eminence. The members of the society and local exhibitors generally do themselves great credit.

We have received the following letter from Mr. Barratt, the former owner of "the Titian" lately sold to the Duke of Wellington: "Owing to some remarks which appeared in your paper of the 27th ult., reflecting (somewhat ungenerously, I must confess) upon the genuineness of the 'Titian Venus' lately in my possession, but now the property of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, I beg you will do me the justice of inserting this letter. Whatever opinion you may have formed respecting the work of art referred to, I must assure you that artists and connoisseurs from all parts of the world have pronounced it to be a genuine Titian. I have myself been in business in the Strand as a picture-dealer for 23 years, and believe that I have had ample opportunities for becoming so well skilled in my business that I can tell a genuine picture from a mere copy. I believe the 'Venus' in question to be by the hand of the great master, and not 'a poor copy of Titian,' as you assert. Did I not think so I should not dare to have countenanced an imposition on the public; and to prove that I am conscientiously of the same opinion still, I am willing to give 100*l*. provided a *fac-simile* of my late Titian can be produced. However inclined I may be to doubt the correctness of my own judgment in the case, I cannot question it when supported, as I have said, by the first painters and connoisseurs of Europe."—In reply to this we have but to say that there is nothing definite in favour of the picture but Mr. Barratt's individual assertion. We must decline utterly to pay any attention to the opinions of "artists and connoisseurs" who are unascertained and unnamed. Possibly we may differ from Mr. Barratt as to what constitutes an "artist" and what a "connoisseur," as we certainly do as to what constitutes a genuine Titian. The main facts of our statement Mr. Barratt leaves wholly untouched. Is it or is it not true that he bought the picture at Messrs. Christie and Manson's, in the face of a roomful of "artists," "connoisseurs," and dealers, for something under 20*l*.? Is it or is it not true that he has sold "the finest Titian in the world" for 800*l*.? These are facts which, if true, speak for themselves, and Mr. Barratt has not attempted either to deny or explain them.

The Observer has the following:—"The Council of the Society of Arts have again under consideration the propriety of taking steps to hold a second Great Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations in London. Active measures were taken some months since to organise the necessary preliminary arrangements, so as to have the Exhibition in 1861, but the threatening state of affairs on the Continent, and the recent war in Italy, threw a gloom upon the prospects of the undertaking, and it was accordingly abandoned until a more favourable opportunity should present itself. During the short canvass, which was made

among the principal manufacturers and producers of the country, about three hundred premises were given to take part in the Exhibition, and these comprised most of the principal firms in London and in the country. It is now considered that the time has arrived when the project can once more be entertained with a prospect of success; and as the *mot d'ordre* for France, at the present time, as explained by M. de Morny, is peaceful rivalry with this country in everything relating to the material resources and wealth of the country, it is supposed that the French Government will very readily accept the challenge thrown out to France, to compete with us once more in the arena of the industrial arts. We are informed that the Society of Arts will, as soon as possible, take steps for bringing the matter before the public. It is not easy to understand, however, why, in a matter of this kind, a few private members of a society should take the initiative in such matters. There is a Department of Science and Art which absorbs every year very nearly 100,000*l.* of the public funds, and it would be much more satisfactory if, instead of putting into undue prominence any society, however respectable or venerable, the projected exhibition were to be permitted to emanate in the first instance from a department of the Government. It is a mere delusion to suppose that the Government will not have some part in the proposed exhibition. In 1851 there was no department of the Government to be entrusted with the management of such an undertaking. At the exhibition in Paris in 1856, however, the Government took direct action in the matter—with what result we will not now stay to inquire—and it would give increased confidence to foreign nations if they saw that the project was seriously entertained by the Government of this country.

We have received the following letter from our correspondent "Crito," in re the Foreign Office architecture question: "Encouraged by the kind reception you have given my former letter, I offer some further remarks concerning the Foreign Office. First, as to the healthiness and satisfactory working of the present system of architectural competition I am exceedingly sceptical. To explain one by one all my objections here would detain your readers too long. Let it suffice, then, to say that in my opinion the making the competition for the Government Offices a *world-wide* one was rather injudicious. On such an occasion there was as much necessity for discouraging from, as for inviting to, competition, by distinctly announcing that, though any one was at liberty to send in a design, it was at the same time hoped that no one would think of doing so who could not produce something far above respectable mediocrity, and capable of submitting to the ordeal of the most scrutinising criticism. Some precaution against a glut of designs would not have been amiss, since there certainly were many in the exhibition at Westminster Hall that were very far below the mark. In fact, as architectural competitions are generally managed, there is quite as much to be urged against the system as in favour of it. There is something unsound and unhealthy in it. In the palmy days of architecture, which have bequeathed to us the noblest monuments of the art, it was unknown. As regards professional men, its principle is altogether different from that of the generous emulation which impels individuals to endeavour to signalise themselves in their art by doing their best, without coming into immediate conflict and collision with their fellows, all striving for one and the same prize, or at least for one of the secondary premiums, between which and utter defeat there is no interval—no recognition of merit—no Samaritan wine and oil for the wounded—no heroic Miss Nightingale to tend upon, and nurse, and console the dying gladiators of architectural art. In such a contest as an architectural competition emulation becomes direct hostility. The question of competition is one of versicolour, shot-silk nature and quality. Looked at in one direction, it blushes rosy red; viewed in another, it exhibits quite a different complexion—that of the sere and yellow leaf. It is all very well, or may be excellently well, to say that the present system of competition affords a choice of designs; yet it is too easily taken for granted that where there are a number of designs there must be some of positive and sterling merit. To insure a successful result something more, however, is needed than talent on the part of those who compete, and that is capability for their office, and a conscientious discharge of it without favour or prejudice, on the part of those who either assume to themselves or else are entrusted by others with full and irresponsible authority to decide just as they please, without there being any appeal from their judgment, or rather from their want of judgment. The irresponsibility of committees is the withering curse that blights architectural competition. Sir Gardner Wilkinson is not a little strong upon that point; as a very desirable check against the intrusion of impertinent busybody idlers, he recommends that each member of a competition committee should be compelled to put down in black and white, and *pro bono publico*, his reasons for voting as he does. As to the constitution of committees Sir Gardner is not a little satirical, and not without sufficient cause. Those who by public advertisement invite architects to send in designs, ought to be considered morally bound to publish some report of their own proceedings. It is desirable that the unsuccessful competitors, and other persons likewise, should be permitted to learn something more than what cannot possibly be concealed—to learn not the bare result alone, but the *why* and *wherefore* of it also. No amount of liberality as to premiums can excuse illiberality in other respects; on the contrary, the more important the occasion, the higher the premiums, all the more desirable is it that the merits of the premiated designs should be distinctly pointed out. By architects themselves competition is generally compared to a lottery; the asking for designs has also been likened to the asking a number of tradesmen to send in specimens of some particular article, from among all which one only will be chosen and the rest returned. The latter not at all very complimentary comparison does not, however, hold good, there being distance immeasurable between asking tradesmen to send a sample article from their stock, and inviting architects to sit down and, spider-like, manufacture out of their own entrails, *alias* brains, a design expressly adapted to one particular purpose and occasion. The *fortunati nimium* tradesmen can with philosophical placidity receive back their unapproved-of goods, to take their chance of finding less fastidious customers to-morrow. Widely different is it with competition designs, and that difference ought to be borne in mind by those who ask for them. Be its artistic merits ever so great, a registered design is *ipso facto* worthless, i.e. it has no pecuniary, no marketable value. If we are to believe a writer in 'Bentley's Quarterly,' every such design is no better than so much spoiled drawing-paper, quite useless except for lining trunks. If so, we ought to shudder when we consider the countless reams of drawing-paper that have been utterly wasted upon unsuccessful competition designs.

The following account has appeared of the results of Mr. Newton's discoveries in Asia Minor, now at the British Museum:—Any one who has entered during this year the court of the British Museum must have been surprised to see its noble portico deformed by a long "lean-to." If he has been allowed to look through the dirty glass walls of this excrescence, he has discovered that it contains a range of Greek sculpture, some as colossal as the most gigantic of the remains of Nineveh, and some as grand as those of the Parthenon. They are the produce of 385 cases, brought by her Majesty's ships Supply and Gorgon from Budrum, Caidus, Branchidae, Calymnos, and Rhodes, containing the sculpture, the architecture, the pottery, and the miscellaneous antiquities discovered and

disinterred by Mr. C. T. Newton in the three years of his memorable expedition. Of sculpture and architecture, the portions most noble in style and in execution and the most historically interesting are those supplied from the Mausoleum. The colossal statue of Mausolus, which crowned it, is most happily put together out of sixty-three fragments, and but little injured. The portions of two of the horses of the car on which he stood, and four slabs of the frieze, in high relief, which ran round the external portico, are in very fine condition. An angle capital, several steps from the pyramid which supported the car, and mouldings from other parts of the ruins, probably afford the means of restoring the plan of the building, and innumerable fragments of figures and friezes show the nature of its decorations. Inferior only to the treasures from Budrum are those from Cnidus. The most remarkable are a lion, ten feet long and six feet high, cut from a single block of white marble, which once crowned the pyramidal roof of a Doric tomb on the promontory near Cnidus. The Temenos of Demeter, Persephone, and Pluto has given up to us several statues of the two former divinities, several marble pigs dedicated to Persephone, and many fragments in fine Parian marble of the best period of Greek sculpture. A statue of Demeter has reached us, found in its original niche in a tomb erected by the people of Cnidus to their eminent citizen Lykothios, a name which owes its preservation to their gratitude. A lion and a sphynx and ten seated statues, taken from the sacred way leading to the temple of Apollo at Branchidae, are the most interesting products of the excavations near Miletus. They are all remarkable for their archaic, almost Egyptian forms, and two of them contain inscriptions in very ancient Greek characters. They may belong to a date between B.C. 560 and B.C. 520, and in that case are among our earliest specimens of Greek sculpture. The inscriptions which Mr. Newton has preserved for us form a long and interesting series, exhibiting the chief varieties of Greek palæography, through a range of time of not less than 800 years, from B.C. 220, or earlier, to A.D. 300, or later. The most remarkable of these inscriptions are:—1. The base from Branchidae, dedicated by the sons of Anaximander, with the name of an artist, Terpsicles, the maker of the object dedicated. 2. The votive inscription on the lion of Branchidae, in which a tenth is dedicated to the Apollo of that temple by a number of persons, probably citizens of Miletus. 3. The votive inscription to Apollo, by Chares, ruler of Teichiosa, on the chair of his statue in the sacred way—Branchidae. From Cnidus are a number of inscriptions from the Temenos of Demeter and Persephone, containing dedications to these deities, to Plato Epimachos, to Hermes, as conductor of the dead, and to the Dioscuri. One of these is in hexameter verse. These inscriptions were placed on the bases of statues of the deities worshipped in the Temenos. From the temple of the Muses are two inscriptions—one containing a dedication of Apollo Pythias, the other to the Muses; from the Eastern Cemetery is an inscription in elegiac verse relating to a palestra, in which were statues of Pan and Hermes. Other inscriptions from Cnidus are valuable, as mentioning the Senate and chief magistrates of the city, or as giving the names of new artists. Of sepulchral inscriptions of the Roman period there are numerous examples; one of these is an epitaph in elegiac verse of some length. Among the inscriptions collected at Budrum is one which relates to a *stoa*, built at Halicarnassus by Ptolemy Philadelphus. Another of the Ptolemies, the eighth of the dynasty, is mentioned in an inscription found near Branchidae, which records the bringing of an ivory door from Egypt as an offering to the Temple of Apollo. From Rhodes is a long inscription containing a decree by the people of Lindus, and by another city or tribe previously unknown. From Calymnos is a long decree relating to the building of a *proscenium*, and part of a decree of *prozenia*. Most of these inscriptions are in very fine condition. Of fictile vases, the following interesting examples belong to the last cargo of the supply:—1. Rhodes.—A large collection of vases of the archaic period, recently discovered near the presumed site of the ancient Camirus. These vases are chiefly of the style known as Phœnician, in which friezes, monsters, animals and floral decorations, painted in crimson and black on a cream-coloured ground, form the subjects of the picture. The collection now brought from Rhodes exhibits great varieties of form, among which the most remarkable are large platters, of a kind which have not been found elsewhere. The vigour of the drawing and the brilliancy and freshness of the colouring in these vases render them most valuable specimens of archaic art. They have, moreover, a peculiar interest from the circumstance that they were discovered near the presumed site of the ancient Camirus and in the same tombs with other antiquities, some of which were certainly imported from Egypt, while others are probably specimens of Phœnician art, executed in that earlier period before the Greeks had driven out the traders of Sidon and Tyre from their stations in the Eastern Mediterranean. The antiquities found in these tombs form a remarkable illustration of those found at Pallidra, near Vulci in Etruria, some years ago. From the island of Telos are three large vases of the latest period of Greek fictile art, and very similar to a class found in Southern Italy. From Halicarnassus are two vases with red figures discovered by Mr. Newton in tombs in the Eastern Cemetery. In these tombs were several unedited silver coins, placed in the mouth of the dead to pay the passage over the Styx. When the vases here described are combined with those previously obtained by Mr. Newton in the islands of Cos, Calymnos, and Rhodes, they will form a series of examples of fictile art from the Turkish side of the Archipelago more complete than is at present to be found in any European museum. At Cnidus no large vases have been found; but a great variety of lamps of a black ware, resembling Wedgwood ware, were obtained from the Temenos of Demeter. Of Terracottas, the most interesting are some small and beautifully-modelled figures and heads from the site of the Mausoleum, and from the Temenos of Demeter and Persephone at Cnidus. Some of those from the Mausoleum may possibly have served as models for the sculptors employed on that edifice, but the great majority are certainly votive offerings. A collection of small figures, more remarkable for numbers than execution, was found in the vaults of a building of the Roman period at Budrum, and some interesting specimens of groups embossed on cups and lamps in an excavation at Cnidus. Among the coarser pottery may be mentioned a large collection of handles of *diotæ*, also specimens of drain pipes, roof tiles, and artificial ornaments from the site of the Mausoleum and from Cnidus. Of miscellaneous antiquities the most remarkable are the following:—1. The alabaster vase with the name of Xerxes in hieroglyphic and cuneiform characters, discovered at the foot of a staircase leading down into the Mausoleum. 2. Several vases and a small figure of blue porcelain, inscribed with hieroglyphics, and several vases of opaque glass, found with the Phœnician vases, already described, at Camirus in Rhodes. With these objects was also found a large cake of blue colour. 3. A group of Eros and Psyche in relief, on the handle of a large bronze vase, said to have been found in the island of Telos. 4. Portions of an ancient flute, with a bone mouthpiece, from a tomb at Budrum. 5. A bronze cup, from a tomb at Budrum, of very beautiful form, found with the vases with red figures already described. 6. A very small elephant cut in ivory, which has been a pendant, found on the top of the eastern Peribolos wall of the Mausoleum. Tessellated pavements.—A number of figures and patterns in mosaic, from pavements discovered at Budrum. These are coarse and in bad condition. Coins.—A collection, comprising several unedited or rare coins, mostly copper, from Caria and the adjacent islands. The expedition being now concluded, the whole of the plans, drawings, and photographs made during the excavations have been deposited in the British Museum. These

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consist of the following:—1. Plans of the Mausoleum, of other sites excavated at Budrum, Cnidus, and Branchide, and of several ancient sites in Caria visited in the course of the expedition. All these plans have been executed by Lieut. Smith, R.E. 2. Drawings of the architecture of the Mausoleum, the castle at Budrum, the lion tomb at Cnidus, also various architectural remains and picturesque views taken at Budrum, Cnidus, and Cos, by Mr. R. P. Fullner, architect. 3. Upwards of 300 photographic negatives, containing views of sculpture, excavations, and scenery at Budrum, Cnidus, and Branchide, by Corporal Spachman, R.E. 4. Fac-similes of the armorial bearings and inscriptions placed on the walls of the castle at Budrum, by the Knights of St. John. These fac-similes have been executed by Corporal Spachman, R.E. The plans, drawings, and photographs form a series of documents for the history of the expedition, and it is to be hoped that they may be published without delay, and that this work may be executed in a manner worthy of the liberal intentions of the Government by whose authority so comprehensive a scheme of illustration was planned and carried out.

The Royal Hibernian Academy of Art has tried the bold project of opening its annual exhibition at the nominal charge of a penny admission for each person, and *Saunders' News Letter* says it has been completely successful.

The Glasgow papers inform us that an adjourned meeting of the Wallace Monument Committee was held in the Royal Gallery, St. Vincent-street, on Thursday, the 1st inst. Present—Lord Jerviswoode, convener; Henry Glassford Bell, Esq., advocate, Glasgow; W. H. Crawford, Esq., of Crawfordland; Robert Monteith, Esq., of Carstairs; Dr. Strang, Glasgow; David Dreghorn, Esq., Glasgow; D. C. Rait, Esq., Glasgow; C. R. Brown, Esq., Glasgow; Baillie Forrester, of Edinburgh; Dr. Thomas Murray, Edinburgh; P. S. Fraser, Esq., Edinburgh; Peter Drummond, Esq., Stirling; A. M. Burrell, Esq., Port-Glasgow; William Burns, Esq., Glasgow; Professor Anderson, Glasgow University; J. M. Mitchell, Esq., Mayville, Leith; Dr. Rogers, acting secretary. Before proceeding to adjudicate on the respective merits of the models and designs, the committee unanimously resolved to remove all the models or designs not conform to the specifications which had been submitted for the guidance of competitors. Four coloured designs were then removed from the walls. Lord Jerviswoode having been called to the chair, and some preliminary business transacted, it was moved by Henry Glassford Bell, Esq., and seconded by C. R. Brown, Esq., that the design bearing motto, "Nothing on earth remains but fame," should receive the first premium (fifty guineas), and this was carried by a majority of 14 to 1. The second premium was awarded to a design bearing the motto, "Liberty, B.," and the third to one inscribed "Caledonia, W. 2." The Chairman then proceeded to open the sealed notes which had accompanied the successful designs, the same being identified by similarity of mottoes, when it was found that the first premium had been gained by J. T. Rothead, Esq., architect, Glasgow; and the second by Messrs. Peddie and Kinnear, architects, Edinburgh. The design third in order was found to be the production of Messrs. Haig and Low, Glasgow. A sub-committee was then appointed to confer with Mr. Rothead on the subject of his design, and to report to a future meeting. The committee had eighty designs to select from. The design to which the first prize was awarded represents a mediæval Scottish tower, the proposed height of which will be 220 feet, with a staircase leading to the summit.

The French Academy des Beaux Arts, at its sitting of Saturday, awarded the grand prizes for sculpture, the subject being "Mezentius Wounded and Preserved by Lausus." The first grand prize was given to M. Jean Alexandre Joseph Falguière, of Toulouse (Haut Garonne), pupil of M. Joffroy; the second first grand prize to M. Louis Leon Cagnot, of Vaugirard, pupil of MM. Duret and Diebolt; and the second grand prize to M. Justin Chrysostome Sanson, of Nemours (Seine-et-Marne), pupil of M. Joffroy.

A French correspondent announces that M. Jobard, of Brussels, has invented a composition which, when moulded and hardened, is not to be distinguished from marble—not the veiny, greasy stuff in use for chimneys and vases, but the pure and spotless Carrara, transparent, polished, and hard as the real substance taken from the quarry. This marble, which is to be prepared for the sculptors in a liquid state, will, like many other artificial inventions, possess an immense advantage over the natural production itself. It can be moulded on the plaster figure, and thus, instead of having to hack and hew the shapeless block with great pains and labour, the artist will henceforth realise the genuine impression of his cut at once, and, with scarcely any further exertion, bring out his creation with all the freshness and vigour of the first idea. The invention, which has created an immense sensation in the world of art, is due to a practical chemist of Brussels, of the name of Changy, the same skillful practitioner who discovered the divisibility of the electric light, and the miraculous draught of fishes by means of the chemical light which is sunk at the bottom of the sea. M. Jobard, whose word cannot be doubted, pledges his honour that the table on which he writes has been composed by M. Changy's process, and possesses every quality of the finest marble; and that, after having submitted various specimens of the substance, both black and white, to every chemical test in use, he has come to the conclusion that the composition of marble is no longer a secret of Dame Nature, and that man has at length learnt to rival her in the most cunning of her works, while Art will rejoice at beholding her sons freed from the laborious toil which has hitherto rendered the sculptor's profession so difficult of pursuit.

We have received the seventh part of "Studies from the Great Masters," engraved and printed in colours by WILLIAM DICKES. (Hamilton, Adams, and Co.)—It contains a very beautiful and accurate copy of Quentin Matsys' "Misers," in the Royal Collection at Windsor, and a reproduction of Lord Carlisle's celebrated picture of "The Three Maries," by Annibale Caracci. The drawing and engraving of these faithful copies are excellent, and the colours seem richer and brighter in tone than those used in the earlier specimens of the series. For many reasons this serial is highly to be commended to all who wish to possess fair copies of the greatest works in art, and the more especially so when we find that they are published at a price which brings them within the reach of the humblest.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

JUST NOW WE HAVE HOBSON'S CHOICE in matters musical, and that choice emanates from the directors of the Crystal Palace Company, who certainly set out as good an entertainment as times and circumstances will permit. On Saturday the programme contained many things to suit both the curious and the dainty appetite. Beethoven's symphony in C minor, which stood at the top of the bill of particulars, is a work claiming rank in the highest walk of orchestral compositions. The subject of the first movement is full of poetic grandeur; from four notes ideas the most majestic and profound have been awakened, while in the treatment of so limited and abrupt a subject, the composer is continually excited that so frequent a recurrence to it never tends to monotony. The composer appears, by a species of magic, to elude this in the endless variety of conditions under which the subject is presented. The andante

con moto is a landscape in autumn. It opens with a pleasing theme, and is immediately succeeded by a second motive. The treatment of these subjects displays an exhaustless fund of rich fancy and glowing imagery, and, although some of the modulations are unexpected, they are, nevertheless, simple, clear, and agreeable. There is a peculiar quaintness appertaining to the scherzo. The subject of the allegro is a brilliant illumination, projected in vivid contrast by deep heavy masses of a few shadowy bars at the close of the scherzo, and which lead into it. One of the subjects of the scherzo, being introduced in the middle of the allegro, involves the unity of the two movements. It is not necessary to state more to show that this symphony is full of contrivance, and that, as it approaches its coda, every point of importance is aptly illustrated. An overture somewhat new to an English audience, entitled "Uriel Accosta," by Schindelmeyer, contains some good writing; and an overture, "Fest," by Herr Pauer, the eminent pianist, claimed a deserved amount of close and careful attention. Miss Stabba sang the grand scena from Oberon, "Ocean, thou mighty Monster," "The Three Fishers," composed by Hullah, and "The Shooting Star," by Berger. Miss Poole selected Ariel's song in the "Tempest," and "The First Violet," a ballad admired by every lover of Mendelssohnian music. The orchestral pieces, under the directorate of Mr. Manns, were played with great precision, and with a due regard to their importance of colour. Herr Pauer performed a serenade of Mendelssohn's for pianoforte, allegro gioiosa, in which he not only displayed consummate skill in manipulation, but exquisite taste in the delineation of the subject performed. The attendance was smaller than usual.

Wednesday and Thursday were made specially important in consequence of the announced exhibition of choice fruits and flowers. In addition to the ordinary musical force, the band of the Royal Marines was pressed into service, and Mr. Coward's organ duties were likewise extended. The music selected by the bandmaster of the Marines was sparkling, fresh, and appropriate, the most prominent feature a selection from "Dinorah." Not to be eclipsed, however, in this particular, Mr. Manns had two selections from the same opera. Both being really good, we feel some hesitancy as to which master the greatest amount of favour ought to be awarded. The luscious odours from the fruits and flowers that pervaded the domain of the various orchestras tended in no small degree to render the scene a very enchanting one.

A concert was given at St. George's Hall, Manchester, on Tuesday, in which Titiens, Giuglini, Borchardt, Badiali, and Violetti, and others were chiefs. The programme was arranged expressly to develop the various powers of the artistes, and hence it partook of the character of a grand opera recital as well as a miscellaneous concert. Titiens sang the grand scena from "Der Freischütz" in her native tongue with immense effect. The others relied more on Verdi's music, which found great favour among a thronged auditory.

A musical festival took place on Wednesday at the Cathedral Church, St. Asaph, by the united choirs of Chester, Bangor and St. Asaph, with a deputation from Westminster Abbey. The sacred edifice was filled to overflowing, comprising all the leading families of the neighbourhood. Mr. Atkins presided at the organ. In the evening the Town-hall, Rhyl, was crowded to excess, the concert being a miscellaneous and secular one.

A new lecture and musical entertainment by Mr. George Buckland, entitled "What shall my Songs be To-night?" has for some time past attracted considerable attendances to the Royal Polytechnic Institution. The programme during the last week has consisted chiefly of music, interspersed with notes, critical and entertaining, on the various authors. Mr. Buckland abounds with humour, which at times is carried too far. Moreover, many of the pieces, although they claim the merit of originality, might have substitutes better fitted for the class of listeners who usually attend the institution. The prosy and worn-out story of "Whittington and his Cat," "the marvellous and musical" (not musically marvellous), and other MSS., which met with but a dull response, are mean, meagre and rapid in a double sense, compared to a host of things which might be submitted, and rendered really interesting, with but little trouble to such a versatile musician as Mr. Buckland. We speak from the impressions forced on our mind while paying due attention to the illustrating lecturer.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

MR. PHELPS renews his management at Sadler's Wells Theatre this day (Saturday) having strengthened his company by the addition of several well-known actors, and one or two new competitors for theatrical honours.

Signor Costa is understood to be engaged in composing a new oratorio; the text, as before, is by Mr. Bartholomew.

Melodrama, farces, and pantomime are to be the staple attractions under the new régime at the Princess's. The theatre opens on the 24th inst. with a four-act drama by Mr. Oxenford, and an extravaganza by Mr. Planche. Among the company are Mrs. Charles Young (the excellent actress from Australia), Mrs. Montague Williams (Miss Louise Keeley), Miss Carlotta Leclercq, Mr. Frank Matthews, Mr. I. G. Shore, Mr. H. Widdicombe (from the Surrey), Mr. Harcourt Bland, and several gentlemen of provincial reputation.

At a fête recently given at Cremorne Gardens, part of the exhibition consisted of the sending up of twelve balloons, christened respectively after the London daily press. To each of these balloons a letter was attached requesting whosoever should pick it up to communicate the intelligence to the secretary at Cremorne. According to the information which has already reached the gardens, four of them, viz., the *Post*, *Advertiser*, *Herald*, and *Times*, came down in Kent, respectively, thirty-three, forty-two, fifty-six, and sixty-five miles from London, the *Post* having been carried along at the rate of 120 miles an hour, if the time it was found has been stated correctly. The fifth, supposed to be the *Telegraph*, disdained again to touch the land of its birth, but bore on triumphantly over the Channel, eventually taking repose and refuge on an estate eight miles south of Calais. Another of the balloon races was to take place on Thursday, to complement the weekly press.

The programme for the festival of the Tonic Sol-Fa Society, to be held at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday next, the 14th inst., comprises several chorales, Mendelssohn's "Lift thine eyes," from "Elijah," Handel's "Hail, Judea," from "Judas Maccabeus," "Rule Britannia," and "Sound the loud timbrel," with many other popular pieces and part songs. Miss Stirling, the celebrated lady organist, will also perform several solos. It is an object with the managers of these displays so to keep alive the interest of the children that there shall be no flagging of attention on their part. The strictest attention to the directions of the conductor is enjoined. Simultaneous rising and sitting down is rigidly attended to. On the last occasion a very pleasing effect was produced by the entire mass of children (who will at this time far exceed the number at St. Paul's at the celebration of the Charity Children's Anniversary) rising and fluttering their music books of various colours. As they are arranged in picturesque groups, the effect is very novel and pleasing. As the especial desire of the promoters of the association is to interest the great body of the people in the system taught, the popularity of their meetings is sought to be upheld by the lowest possible rate of admission; consequently no advance is allowed upon the usual one shilling rate of admission to the Palace. On this day last year 29,571 persons attended the meeting; and as the parents and

friends of the five thousand children attend in large numbers, with the additional preparations which have been made for the present occasion, a great day may be anticipated.

The third and last exhibition of the flower and fruit show at the Crystal Palace was held on Wednesday. The selection of flowers was excellent, and comprised some fine specimens of the varieties exhibited. The ferns were splendid, and some New Zealand exotics excited great admiration. The orchids and heaths were not numerous, but very good for the season of the year. Of cut flowers there was a great variety, consisting of roses, dahlias, and asters. The display of fruit consisted of pines, grapes, melons, peaches and nectarines, figs, apples, and pears, amounting in all to nearly seven hundred dishes. A remarkable feature of the exhibition was the beauty of the specimens contributed by amateurs and cottagers.

The 6th of October is the day appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions for Middlesex for the hearing this year of applications for the renewal, transfer, or grant of licences for music, or for music and dancing, under the statute 25th Geo. 2, c. 36. In consequence of the Sessions-house, Clerkenwell, being now under alteration (the works being unfortunately suspended at present through the strike), the court will sit on this occasion at the Guildhall, Westminster; and it is expected that a day will be set apart for the hearing of new applications and opposed cases. The applications for renewals and transfers in which there is no opposition will be taken on the day named—the 6th of October. Mr. Pownall, the chairman of the county bench, has caused an alteration to be made in the standing orders, by which three weeks' notice must be given before the commencement of the Michaelmas quarter sessions, to the usual authorities, of any intended application for a new licence or a transfer of an old one, instead of fourteen days, as heretofore; and petitions in opposition to the grant or renewal of any licence must be lodged with the clerk of the peace ten clear days before the sessions instead of five, which has been the regulation up to the present year. The last day for the service of notices of new applications and transfers will be Monday next, the 12th inst. The substitution of ten days for five for counter petitions to be sent in is with the view of affording greater facilities for parties who may be opposed to examine into the allegations made against them, as it has not unfrequently occurred that on the day of hearing a petition an opposition has sprung up of which the applicant had no previous knowledge, and containing matters which he has been in no way prepared at the moment to contradict or disprove. It is not expected that any opposition will be offered this year to the renewal of the licences to any of the great public places of amusement.

At St. Asaph Cathedral, on Wednesday the 3rd ult., there was a meeting of the choirs of Chester, Bangor, and St. Asaph; the objects being to inaugurate the opening of the organ, which had been for some months undergoing considerable improvements, under the superintendence of Mr. Hill, the celebrated London builder, and also with a view of raising a fund in aid of the erection of an English church at Rhyl. The Cathedral was at an early hour intensely crowded with the *élite* of the neighbourhood, the festival being under distinguished patronage. The service was performed by the Venerable Archdeacon Clive, and the Rev. T. Browne, one of the vicars. The musical selections were most judiciously made by the organist, who displayed much taste and judgment in the arrangements; the principal pieces being Croft's "Sing unto the Lord," Boyce's "I have surely built thee an house," Green's "God is our hope and strength," Crotch's "O Lord, give ear unto my prayer," Croft's "Praise the Lord, O my soul," Blow's "I was in the spirit on the Lord's day," selections from Haydn's "Creation," and Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus." The several choirs, with but brief time for rehearsal, went through their several parts with great ability and artistic effect. The subscriptions at the close amounted to 50l. In the evening a grand concert took place at Rhyl, which was well attended, and a large sum was then subscribed.

Miss Ann Whitty, concerning whose comings and goings many newspaper paragraphs have been floating about, has left England, to take a prominent position at the Florence Opera House. Miss Whitty is the daughter of the proprietor and editor of the *Liverpool Daily Post*, and a very "pretty quarrel" appears to be raging between that gentleman and Mr. E. T. Smith, of Drury Lane Theatre, concerning the young lady. It appears that Mr. Whitty has been using his editorial pen rather hardly against Mr. Smith, for some alleged wrongs of the latter against the *Liverpool* public, and Mr. Smith has retorted with a handbill, headed with a portrait of Mr. Whitty, and couched in that fine old personal style which is now growing somewhat out of fashion, but which may sometimes (as in the celebrated case of Bunn v. Mr. Punch) be fairly used. The following passage, in which Mr. Smith attempts to explain Mr. Whitty's motive for attacking him, is interesting and curious: "When a man charged with a crime stands at the bar of public justice, one of the first questions asked is, 'What was his motive?' and in proportion to the greatness of his offence is the anxiety to discover the secret spring of action. If no adequate motive be laid bare, there then arises a disposition not to believe in his guilt. It is hard to believe in gratuitous villany. The same thing takes place when a man is accused before the tribunal of society with a meanness. 'What was Mr. Whitty's motive?' is then an interrogatory. I must prepare myself to answer. It is not to be found in my public acts, as I have shown. It does not properly arise in the performance of his duty as a public journalist. The only explanation I can give is this: During the last season at Drury Lane you applied to me to engage as a vocalist your daughter, Miss Whitty. For reasons, to which it is not necessary here to allude, I declined. Those who know you well deem that my conduct was likely to stir up your worst feelings. You had the opportunity—you tried to take your revenge. I believe you have utterly failed, and may add to the torture of unrequited malice the sting of wounded vanity, and the not flattering reflection that you are powerless. I not only find your motive in the recollection of your application and my refusal, but I see in it a test, which the public can use, of the truth of your assertions. You then thought me an honourable man, or you did not—one or the other. Either horn of the alternative impales you. If honourable, what becomes of your insinuations? If dishonourable, what shall be said of the father who desired to place his daughter in my employment, and, to some extent, under my charge?"

A curious case, illustrative of the law as it affects itinerant performers, was adjudicated upon at Leeds, and is thus reported in the local papers: At the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 24th ult., Mr. S. Wild, the proprietor of a travelling theatre, together with his performers, was charged with unlawfully performing stage plays at Hunslet, on the previous night. The information was laid under the 240th section of the Leeds Improvement Act, which authorises the justices to empower the police to enter any house or room kept or used within the borough for stage plays or dramatic entertainment, or for any public show or exhibition in which admission is obtained by payment of money, and which is not a licensed theatre or room, or place authorised by the Mayor to be used for such purposes, and imposes a penalty for the violation of the Act. Mr. Ferns appeared for the defendants. The chief constable said that, in consequence of complaints to the magistrates, he instructed the police sergeant at Hunslet to caution Mr. Wild, who had had an unlicensed booth on the feast ground at Hunslet, to discontinue his performances and remove his place. Notice was given to Mr. Wild

on Monday, but he neglected to remove his booth or to discontinue his performances; and on Tuesday evening the company played "Never Too Late to Mend." Learning that the performances were continued, Mr. English went down on Tuesday night, and took the defendants into custody on the stage of the theatre. The audience expressed their disapprobation, and Lister, who is the stage manager, denounced the proceedings as tyrannical. Sergeant Wainwright proved that he warned Mr. Wild on Monday, and that he saw parties pay to go in. The Rev. Mr. Wilson, incumbent of Hunslet, said he had moved in this matter, in compliance with the expressed wish of a large number of the inhabitants, who complained of the annoyance the theatre caused, of the excitement which was kept up, and of the demoralising effect of such entertainments. The feast days were the 14th, 15th, and 16th, after which the defendant Wild ought to have left; but he persisted in his performances until the police interfered. Mr. Ferns occupied the time of the Court nearly an hour and a half in a very irrelevant speech, the substance of his remarks being that Mr. Wild's erection was neither a house, room, tenement, nor place within the meaning of the Act. He quoted a case from the Exchequer Reports, which had been decided under the second section of the general Act, 6 & 7 Vict.; but the Bench did not consider that it applied here. The Bench retired, and on returning into court Mr. Markland said that the justices were unanimously of opinion that the defendants came within the provision of the Improvement Act; but, as seven of them were simply servants, they would be discharged. With respect to Mr. Wild, if, on being cautioned, he had asked the permission of the Bench to remain a day or two longer, it would no doubt have been granted, in consideration of the expense incurred in removing his place; but, as he had set the Bench and police at defiance, they should fine him 40s., including costs. Mr. Wild then applied for permission to perform that (Wednesday) evening, and was referred to the Mayor.—At the same time, Charles Calver, the proprietor of a marionette theatre, was charged with a similar offence, which was stated to have been committed on the 22nd; but there was no evidence to prove a performance on that night, and the information was dismissed.

A new tragedy, by Mrs. H. L. Bateman, wife of the manager of Wallack's Theatre, New York, was produced at that house lately with success. Miss Heron sustained the principal character. The bills announce Miss Heron as "the tragic meteor of the age."

A correspondent of the *Boston Courier*, writing of two pleasant days which he spent with Mr. Macready, says: "His many friends in America will be glad that he is in good health, and that the ten years which have slipped by since I last saw him have touched him with very gentle hand. The severe domestic afflictions which have befallen him in that interval he has felt like a man, but has borne like a man. Our country has not within the four seas a warmer and more faithful friend than he. In the retirement of his present life, he is conscious of no craving for the excitements and triumphs of that which he formerly led. He occupies himself most usefully in promoting the education of the community in which he dwells: a work in which the labourers are few, and the amount to be accomplished is great. Much as England has done of late years for popular education, and is still doing, there are frightful burdens of ignorance yet to be removed, especially among her rural population."

The *Buffalo Courier* gives the following account of a feat performed by Blondin, a celebrated acrobat:—Probably the largest crowd that ever assembled at Niagara Falls was present there yesterday, to see M. Blondin cross the Niagara river upon his rope carrying a man upon his shoulders. Excursion trains were run upon all the roads leading to the Falls, and every train was crowded. The nine o'clock train from this city took twelve coaches, the one o'clock train had twenty-two coaches, and the three o'clock train fifteen coaches, all completely filled, and many were unable to obtain seats, making a total of forty-nine cars from this city, carrying not less than 2500 persons. The steamer *Arrow* took down two loads—in all about 1200 persons. The excursion train from Rochester was composed of twenty cars, all full; the train from Lewiston, ten cars, full; and the Great Western Railway brought in thirty-five coaches; these also were as full as they could hold. The steamer *Zimmerman*, from Toronto, brought over 1200 persons. A very large number of persons from both sides of the river came down in their own carriages and helped to swell the numbers of those present. The Great Western and Detroit and Milwaukee Railways ran a special excursion train at half fare from Milwaukee to the Bridge, and the Michigan Central Road put on an excursion train from Chicago to connect with the Great Western at Detroit. When we arrived upon the ground at about four o'clock, every available seat and look-out was secured, and both banks for some distance back were a mass of human beings, all eager to catch a glimpse of M. Blondin and the man he was to carry across on his back. Many doubted whether M. Blondin would attempt the feat, and others asserted that he could not find any one who would be willing to accompany him. About half-past four o'clock M. Blondin entered the inclosure and proceeded to the end of the rope on the American side. His appearance was the signal for a general cheering, which was responded to from the other side of the river. He was dressed, as on former occasions, in silk tights, bareheaded, and had on his feet rough-dressed buckskin shoes. In a few minutes after his arrival he ascended the rope with his balancing pole, and started to cross the river alone. Before leaving he tied a pad of papers around his waist. After proceeding about 100 feet he stopped, swung one foot and then the other, and then, walking along fifteen or twenty feet, stopped and stood upon his head, resting on the balancing pole which lay across the rope, the ends supported upon the guy rope. He then ran along the rope, stood upon his head, sat down, turned somersaults backwards and forwards, and proceeded to the middle of the river where there are no guys. He here lay down on the rope on his back at full length, stood on his head, laid his balancing pole across the rope and stood upon it with one foot, and balanced it with the other foot, his hands lying by his side. He then passed along the rope to where the guys on the Canada side were fastened, and laid down his balancing pole. He now returned with his body suspended beneath the rope, running along with his hands and feet, as an ape, to the middle of the rope, between the guys. He here went through all the feats attempted by tight-rope performers, such as hanging by one foot, then the other, by one hand, then dropping his body down full length below the rope and whirling round, resting his breast upon the rope, and with arms and legs extended, as if in the act of swimming. He hung by both arms and then passed his body between his arms and the rope, and, in fact, performed all the feats ever accomplished by the most agile tight-rope performers. He then returned to where his balancing pole was, took it up, and crossed to the Canada bank, stopping several times to turn somersaults, stand upon his head, upon one foot, and to lie down upon the rope. Upon his reaching the Canada shore he was received with tremendous cheers from the crowd, and the locomotives on the bridge and on both sides of the river responded with their whistles. M. Blondin occupied something over half an hour in crossing, most of the time being spent in his performances on the rope. He remained upon the Canada side, to rest and refresh himself, some fifteen or twenty minutes, and again appeared upon the rope. This time he had his agent, Mr. Henry Colcord, a man weighing 136lb., upon his back, and his balancing pole in his hands. He proceeded down the rope very slowly and cautiously, as if feeling every step, until he was about 100 feet from the Canada side, when Mr. Colcord dismounted and stood upon the rope immediately behind M. Blondin. They here remained to rest probably three or four

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minutes, when Mr. Colcord again mounted, and M. Blondin proceeded, still walking very slowly, and stopping occasionally to balance himself. They stopped five times in crossing, and each time Mr. Colcord dismounted, and again resumed his position. He had his arms around M. Blondin's neck, and his legs rested on the balancing pole. He was in his shirt sleeves, and wore a straw hat. About twenty-two minutes were occupied in accomplishing the first half of the rope, and the balance in twenty, making forty-two minutes from bank to bank. For some seconds before the American shore was reached, the crowd gathered round the end of the rope became very noisy, and a good deal of excitement prevailed; and when he reached the staging on this side safely, the vast crowd shouted with the greatest enthusiasm. On reaching the landing M. Blondin was much flushed, and appeared very much fatigued, while Mr. Colcord was pale, but did not betray any signs of fear. It was about half-past six o'clock when he reached this side, and the trains, which had been detained and were ready, started immediately for their several destinations, with probably 5000 persons. The daring feat was most successfully accomplished, and we understand M. Blondin will repeat it on Wednesday of next week.

Dr. Franz Liszt has just presented to the German musical world a very interesting work entitled "The Gypsies and their Music in Hungary."

Nothing is talked of in Paris but the armour of Mlle. Vestrali in the part of Romeo. It is of aluminium, cost 16,000 francs, and only weighs 4lbs. That worn by Mme. Pasta in the same part was of fine steel, weighed 37lbs, was made at the Royal Works in Prussia, and cost nearly 2000l. English money.—*Court Journal*.

SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS.

SCIENTIFIC ITEMS.

GAS SMOKE ANNIHILATED.—We have lately examined a very admirable invention which appears to solve a problem which has long puzzled the ingenious; namely how to neutralise the effects of that escape of gas and smoke which is so serious a drawback to the use of gas in dwelling-houses, and in galleries where works of art are exposed. The contrivance is called Vodoz and Harvey's Patent Indestructible Gas-smoke Consumer, and is, we understand, the invention of M. Vodoz, the steward and manager of the Westminster Club, Albemarle-street. It consists of a kind of cap or crown to be fixed upon the top of the globe; it is formed of a metal disk, the centre of which consists of platinum wire gauze. It will be observed that the principle upon which the Davy lamp is founded is to some extent involved in this smoke consumer, and platinum is used because it is best able to stand the effect of the intense heat to which the gauze immediately on the flame is necessarily subjected. Though platinum is a very expensive metal, the gauze is so thin that Messrs. Vodoz and Harvey are able to make the gas smoke consumers for a very few shillings. We have seen a number of these excellent little contrivances in full operation at the Westminster Club, where they have been used for some time, and the success in every case is perfect. One, which has been many months over a gas-burner which is constantly kept lit, is not injured in the slightest degree, and the ceiling, which is only seven feet high, and scarcely two feet above the flame, is not even discoloured. Another excellent effect of these consumers is, that they entirely neutralise that close and stifling quality which gas always imparts to the atmosphere of a small room.

KEW GARDENS.—The Royal Palace pleasure gardens and new arboretum will close for the season on or about the 30th instant. The Victoria Regia, the lotus, and an American aloe, are now in flower in the botanical gardens.

A LATE ASCENT OF MONT BLANC.—We learn from a newspaper paragraph that Professors Tyndal and Frankland, names well known to the scientific world, have lately undertaken the ascent of Mont Blanc with the most complete success. On reaching the summit, they pitched an india-rubber tent on the south side of the ridge, where they passed the night, and began the descent next morning at ten o'clock. They remained twenty hours on the top of Mont Blanc, with their three guides and seven porters. This attempt was attended with no other inconvenience than violent headache, producing the same sensations as sea sickness; and from that feeling not one of the party was exempt.

AN ENORMOUS AEROLITE.—The following extraordinary statement is copied from the *Onesgo (N.Y.) Palladium*: "On Wednesday morning last the inhabitants of the towns of Bayston and Redfield, in this county, were startled by the occurrence of a most remarkable phenomenon, the descent from the heavens of an immense meteoric mass. The body struck the earth between the hours of three and four in the morning a crash that was truly terrific; the shock was sensibly felt, and people aroused from their slumbers, at a distance of five miles from the scene. The body fell upon the farm of Horace Tanger, situated on the line of Bayston and Redfield, striking in a meadow, and partially on the highway. It is estimated by our informant to cover half an acre of land. The earth was torn up in a terrible manner, and large fragments were thrown a distance of two-thirds of a mile. The mass is very irregular in shape, and rises at some points to sixty and eighty feet in height, and is supposed to be imbedded in the earth as many feet. The surface generally has the appearance of iron ore. The excitement occasioned by the event among the inhabitants was intense, and the crash is said to have been terrific beyond description. Many supposed that the final winding-up of terrestrial affairs had arrived."

ELECTRICAL PHENOMENA.—Many lines of electric telegraph have been thrown out of order lately by the highly electrical state of the atmosphere. At Manchester, on Sunday, the deflections of the needles at the telegraphic offices were strong and erratic, but not being a business day, the inconvenience was not great; yesterday, however, during the early part of the day the electricity was so abundant that no information could be obtained for the newspaper offices, nor were private messages transmissible. The needles, instead of being obedient to the ordinary magnetic current, were violently agitated and deflected by the electricity of the atmosphere, the result being that the telegraphic clerks could only decipher a word or two of a sentence, leaving the information incomplete, consequently valueless. So great a disturbance of the electric currents has not been known for many years, scarcely since the invention of electrical telegraphing. A very curious phenomenon was produced on Friday morning on the railway wires round Paris. At seven o'clock, when the service commences in the various stations, it was remarked at the central station, placed at the hotel of the Minister of the Interior, that some of the instruments were charged with electricity, as if the corresponding station had sent a constant current. It was soon found that the fact was general, the wires at all the stations being in the same state. By interrupting the circuit of the wires strong sparks were obtained. The same thing was produced at the same time on all the telegraphic wires throughout France, the stations placed between two lines receiving the current from each side. At half-past nine the electricity, in place of being permanent, showed itself only at intervals. The scientific authorities were consulted as to the cause of this phenomenon. In stormy weather atmospheric electricity produces many discharges, which set in motion the telegraphic machines; but these discharges are instantaneous, and have not a permanent character.

A NEW LONG-RANGE CANNON.—It is astonishing how soon one invention, however perfect, apparently, is displaced by another still more wonderful. Scarcely have we begun to realise the marvellous feats of the Armstrong gun, when we hear of another which seems likely to throw the invention of the ingenious baronet far into the shade. The *Express* says: A most wonderful long-range cannon, invented by Mr. Jeffries, patentee of the well-known marine glue, is in course of being mounted in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, for experiments at Shoeburyness. Its range or flight of shot is spoken of as certain to eclipse every other weapon hitherto known. The gun, with its present bore—namely, a three-inch diameter—weighs seven tons, and presents an appearance (with the exception of the present calibre) similar to one of our sixty-eight pounders. The charge will consist of sixteen pounds of powder, and a conically-shaped shot, weighted with lead to nine pounds, and hollowed similarly to the Minié bullet, which it is presumed will be propelled fifteen or twenty miles. Mr. Jeffries, it is stated, has asserted his conviction that it would carry from Dover to Calais. It is the intention of the authorities to carry out a varied and complicated course of experiments under the inspection of the select committee of Woolwich Arsenal. After being satisfied of its power in its present form, the bore will be progressively increased to a sixty-eight pounder. To enable the gunners to point the gun, the trunnions will be fitted with a couple of telescopes to assist the eye over the enormous range predicted.

PROPOSED MINING AND ENGINEERING COLLEGE.—The *Manchester Guardian* states that arrangements are now being made for the establishment of a college of mining, engineering, and manufacturing science, in connection with the University of Durham, and with preparatory schools, to be set on foot in the different colliery districts of the kingdom, at which instruction will be given adapted to the training of boys intended as managers of mines or for engineering or manufacturing pursuits. The general object sought to be attained is the education at the cheapest rate of all classes of mining and engineering students, to result eventually, it is to be hoped, in practical and economical improvements in mining operations from time to time, and in lessening the enormous waste of human life incident to that department of industry. The students are to be of two classes—matriculated and non-matriculated—the former to reside in some college, hall, or house licensed for that purpose by the university, and to be subject to its discipline; the latter, if not resident with their parents, to live in lodging-houses licensed by the principal of the proposed college, and, in special cases, in other houses not so licensed. The matriculated students are to be admissible to the academical rank of mining engineer and civil engineer, according to certain regulations passed in January, 1855; and non-matriculated students are to be admissible to a title of distinction to be hereafter agreed upon. One special object in view is to increase the usefulness, by means of suitable instruction, of schoolmasters in the colliery districts; and arrangements are in contemplation for enabling the students to inspect collieries from time to time, and acquire a knowledge of their practical working.

SALMON FOR AUSTRALIA.—The *Australian and New Zealand Gazette* says that the Royal Society of Tasmania has unanimously agreed to give 500l. to any person who will introduce five pairs of live full-grown salmon into the colony.—100l. a pair for salmon. They are also prepared to give at the rate of 2l. per pair for salmon smelts and 1l. per pair for salmon fry. Beyond this the Government of Tasmania is prepared to expend several hundreds of pounds in forming ponds and channels for the reception of the noble fish. There are unquestionably great difficulties to be overcome before this particular description of fish will be familiar to the epicures of Hobart Town. Salmon, although one of the most migratory fishes, does not seem up to the present time ever to have crossed the line. It is known to almost every part of Europe and North America, and traverses the longest rivers in order to find a suitable breeding place. It passes down the Elbe to reach Bohemia, down the Rhine to get to Switzerland, and reaches the Cordilleras by the Amazon, and various inland parts of Canada and the United States, by the St. Lawrence and other large rivers. There was a time when the Royal fish visited the neighbourhood of Windsor by the Thames; forty years have passed, it is said, since the last salmon that ventured up our river was captured. It was discovered by some fishermen, who, after great perseverance, succeeded in taking it; and the last salmon from the Thames formed "a dainty dish to set before the King," who gave the lucky netters a guinea a pound, or twenty guineas for their prize. The refuse of gas works and the offensive outpourings of sewers and other abominations of manufacturing establishments have driven the salmon from the Thames, and whitebait, sticklebacks, and shrimps are now the principal tenants of the venerable river.

INSTITUTION OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.—The annual gathering of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, an association formed in the year 1847, was held at Leeds on Tuesday and Wednesday. The proceedings commenced on Tuesday morning, when the members met together in the Civil Court at the Town-hall, and various papers were read and discussed. Mr. John Penn, of Lewisham, Kent, the president of the association, occupied the chair, and the attendance included several eminent engineers from various parts of the kingdom. The following is a list of the papers read:—"On File-cutting Machinery," by Mr. Thomas Greenwood, of Leeds; "On the Economy and Durability of some classes of Steam-boilers," by Mr. R. B. Longridge, of Manchester; "Description of a Direct Acting Steam Crane," by Mr. Robert Morrison, of Newcastle-on-Tyne; "Description of a New Pressure Gauge," by Mr. Alexander Allan, of Perth; and "Description of Haste's Safety Valve for Steam Boilers," by Mr. W. Naylor, of London. The members afterwards visited several of the principal manufactories of the town, including the flax-mill of Messrs. Marshall and Co. In the evening a *conversazione* took place in the Victoria Hall. Among the most interesting objects exhibited were Hattersley's type-composing machine, a very curious and ingenious invention; an atmospheric clock; a collection of photographs, including views of the birthplace of the late George Stephenson, and some of the early engines which he constructed; and a collection of microscopical objects. Distributed in various parts of the hall there were also several models and drawings illustrative of recent improvements in steam engines, boilers, machinery, and tools, together with philosophical apparatus and specimens of mechanical art generally. Yesterday morning the reading of papers was resumed in the Civil Court. The following is a list of the communications:—"On the Application of Super-heated Steam in Marine Engines," by the president; "Description of Fryer's Apparatus for supplying Locomotive Tenders with Water," by Mr. James Fenton, of Low Moor, Bradford; "On the Construction of Steam Boilers," by Mr. Benjamin Goodfellow, of Manchester; "On Improved Break Power for stopping Railway Trains," by Mr. Alexander Allan, of Perth; "Description of a Steam Crane," by Mr. J. Campbell Evans, of London; and "Description of the Pumping Engines at Arthington Waterworks, near Leeds," by Mr. Filliter, the Leeds borough surveyor. The members of the society proceeded in the afternoon to Arthington to view the waterworks, which belong to the Leeds corporation, and in the evening they dined together at the Scarborough Hotel. On Thursday there was an excursion to Low Moor ironworks, and to Saltaire, the establishment of Mr. Titus Salt, M.P., which terminated the proceedings in connection with the annual meeting of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers.

ALUMINIUM.—In a recent number of *Silliman's Journal*, Professor J. Nickles made the following statement respecting the new metal aluminium: As respects the soldering of this metal, until very lately quite imperfect results have been attained. In the Universal Exhibition of 1855 there were pieces of aluminium soldered with zinc or with tin, but this weak solder did not give any solidity. Others have tried to solder with alloys of zinc, silver, and aluminium. Mr. Denis, of Nancy, has noticed that whenever aluminium and the solder melted over its surface was touched with a slip of zinc, the adhesion took place with great rapidity, as if a peculiar electric action gave it an impulse at the moment of contact; but this solder also has failed to afford much strength. At last it has been suggested that the difficulty might be surmounted by previously coating the piece with copper, and then soldering together the coppered surfaces. In order to effect this, the aluminium, or at least the parts to be soldered, are plunged into a bath of acid sulphate of copper. The positive pole of the battery is put in direct communication with the bath, and the pieces to be coppered are touched with the negative pole; the deposit of copper takes place very regularly over the surface of the aluminium. These surfaces thus prepared are soldered in the ordinary way. All these processes are, as is seen, very imperfect, and they now have only a historical interest, on account of a new and perfect method of soldering just discovered. The inventor is a gilder and silversmith of metals, belonging to Paris, named Mourey; he has recently announced his process in a public meeting of the Société d'Encouragement. The alloy employed is composed of zinc and aluminium. Mr. Mourey employs five different varieties of it according to the article to be soldered; the composition is as follows:

| | I. | II. | III. | IV. | V. |
|-----------------|----|-----|------|-----|----|
| Zinc..... | 80 | 85 | 88 | 95 | 94 |
| Aluminium | 20 | 15 | 12 | 5 | 6 |

To prepare it, he melts the aluminium in a crucible of graphite, the metal having been reduced to fragments, and added little by little; when the mass is in fusion it is stirred with an iron rod while the zinc is added in small quantities at a time; the alloy is still stirred while a little tallow is added to prevent the oxydation of the zinc, and then it is cast in small ingots. It is important to avoid too high a temperature, lest the zinc should be volatilised. It is also important that the zinc should be free from iron. These five alloys have different points of fusion. Alloy No. I. is the hardest; the others are softer in regular succession. As for the manipulation of the solder, this comes under technology. Mr. Mourey has described it in detail; but it would be going too much into specialities for us to cite his account of it, and we subjoin only a few facts interesting in a scientific point of view. The instrument which is used in the soldering, and which is called in French "fer-a-souder," ought not in soldering aluminium to be either of iron or copper, but of aluminium itself; for the soldering alloy adheres to iron or copper in preference to aluminium. The flux used to facilitate the adhesion is made of three parts balsam of copal mixed with one part of pure turpentine; the materials are mixed in a porcelain capsule, and a few drops of lemon juice are added to favour the mixture of the two resins. This flux is used for thoroughly impregnating the fragments of solder which are to be employed. It is important to use the blow-pipe no longer than is necessary, to prevent loss of zinc from volatilisation. Mr. Gerhard, of Battersea, has also invented a solder for aluminium, which is stated to effect the purpose. Mr. Gerhard has also found out a means of giving a peculiarly white frosted appearance to this metal, producing a surface superior to anything formerly exhibited. He thus gets entirely rid of that cold blue zinc-like appearance which has hitherto been a drawback to the use of aluminium for ornamental purposes. As neither of the processes is patented, their manipulation cannot be made public at present.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL ITEMS.

ABOUT A YEAR AGO, a stone coffin, containing a human skull and other bones of a skeleton in a remarkable state of preservation—now in Chatham Military Museum—was uncovered in a sand bank on the farm of Skelmeneae, Methlic. On the 16th ult., says the *Aberdeen Herald*, another coffin of the same construction was disinterred by a party removing sand, placed about eight feet distant in a southerly direction from the former. The coffin contained some crumbling remains of bones, and about fifty or sixty thin, flat circular articles of a jet black colour, perforated through the centre, varying from one-sixth to three-eighths of an inch in diameter, and one-tenth of an inch in thickness; also, a triangular piece of the same substance, measuring about half an inch from base to apex. These discs had no doubt been used as a necklace or ornament for some kind of head-dress, either crown or bonnet. Ought not such an ancient place of sepulture to be sacred from the attacks of sand-driving resurrectionists?

We learn from *Saunders's News Letter* that some very interesting excavations are in course of operation at the Curragh, under the conduct of Colonel Sir T. Alexander and Captain M. Moore, A.D.C. to Lord Seaton, and already several objects of interest have been discovered. "Shafts have been sunk in the Gibbet Rath in the hope of coming upon some of the secret chambers with which the layer of these curious earthworks abound. Nearly in the centre of the rath a silver coin of the reign of Egbert, A.D. 830, was discovered; and near it, but at a greater depth, an ancient quadrangular spear with square socket, in a high state of preservation. In the parapet was found an iron vessel eaten up with rust, but with remains of a handle and legs, apparently used for culinary operations. The antlers of a deer, with a quantity of bones, large teeth, and pieces of swords and arrows, were discovered wherever the spade was put into the ground. Adjoining the Gibbet Rath is a sepulchral tumulus, which a tradition among the country people assigns as the resting-place of a monk and a nun from the adjoining abbey of Kildare. At a depth of about eight feet the digging party came upon a sepulchral urn surrounded by large stones, but which was unhappily broken by a pickaxe, within which were deposited human bones, pieces of a skull, and the teeth of a man, and near it a very ancient sort of spear-head made of bone, the favourite weapon probably of the departed. The urn, pieces of which have been preserved, is pronounced by Dr. Petrie to be a unique specimen in this country, it being of a black colour, and having a sort of rude carving round the edge, and measuring when whole about two feet in diameter. A spear of rare shape was turned up close to the surface of the tumulus, but evidently more modern than the mound itself. These explorations are full of interest, and often furnish a clue to the history of times of which we can know little but by conjecture. It may be said, indeed, that the earliest history of Ireland lies beneath her soil, and it is much to be regretted that, with the exception of the exertions of a few scientific men, nothing has been done to assist tradition in working out the history of our earliest times. We have enough of evidence, it is true, to tell us that at a time when the inhabitant of Britain was a savage barbarian, the Phœnician or other accomplished races had introduced into Ireland a high degree of civilisation; but when we consider that the wealth of material and the beauty of design which dazzle us in the Royal Irish Academy are but the result of accidental exploration, or the boon of private individuals, one is surprised that more

national exertion is not made to throw additional light upon our darker ages. Who shall say what relics of early Christian history are not lying beneath the much-discussed round towers, the "Turres Ecclesiasticæ" of Geraldus? We know, for instance, that Kildare for upwards of four centuries was perpetually being sacked by the Danes; and what more likely than that these turres were made the hiding-places of their treasures by the hunted monks? It is not a little singular that in the sister kingdoms, far inferior to Ireland in objects of archaeological interest, there is scarcely a yard of ground likely to contain historical relics that has not been turned over and over by the spade of the excavator. It needs but to awaken an interest in these subjects among Irishmen of wealth and position, and there is scarcely a domain in the country which could not supply some monument of antiquity, and yield up its relics to the explorer."

We learn from the *Birmingham Post* that the southern part of the ground in possession of the Excavation Committee is in course of exploration, and has already presented interesting discoveries. An undoubted street has been met with running eastwardly from the Watling-street road, and bounded apparently on the south by houses. This street appears also to form the southern limit of the great building containing so many hypocausts. Upwards of 200 feet of wall have been uncovered within the last few days, and in a very short period a far better notion may be formed of the buildings hitherto laid bare. The excavations are now being carried on southward along the line of the main street (the modern Watling-street road). Objects of rather a new character are met with in this part of the excavations, such as spears and javelins, pickaxes of curious form, and other implements. Among other objects is an elegantly-formed lady's bracelet, of twisted brass, the two ends of which fasten with a small hook and eye. The great number of pieces of bone and horn found scattered about, which have been sawed and cut, and some of them partly turned in a lathe, is very remarkable, and seems to show that somewhere in the immediate neighbourhood of the present excavations there must have been a manufactory of objects made of such materials. Another reservoir for water, much deeper than the former, has been found at the southern part of the great building, and goes much towards confirming the conjecture that it was an establishment of public baths. According to another authority, during the last week or ten days considerable progress has been made in the discoveries at Wroxeter. An elegantly-formed vase or urn, made of Upchurch pottery, has been dug up almost in an entire state. It is more than ten inches high, and thirty-one inches in circumference, and stands upon a flat base only four inches wide. It contained, besides the common soil with which it was filled, a single iron nail, and some bones, not human. It is not likely to have been used for funeral purposes, as the Romans did not allow burying within their city walls. It is very satisfactory to find an article of pottery so nearly entire as this is, for hitherto almost only fragments have been met with. Two very fine antlers of a red deer have also been dug up nearly two feet in length, and one of which measured eight and a half inches in circumference at the base. It is curious that one of these had been cut with a saw, and the other has been hacked with an axe, or perhaps with such a tool as the little adze mentioned in a former communication; for the cut does not look straight like that of an axe, but somewhat curved. The number of pieces of bone and horn found fashioned on a lathe, and having the marks of a saw or other tool upon them, is quite extraordinary, unless there was somewhat very near an artificer in bone, and probably even a turner. A very pretty yellow brass bracelet, quite entire, has just been brought from Wroxeter. It is very elegantly twisted, and the two ends fasten with a small hook and eye. It must have belonged to a lady, as it will easily fit a lady's wrist, but is too small for that of a gentleman. Another portion of a wide column has also been brought to light. It is two feet eight inches in diameter, and one foot ten inches in height, with the usual hole or mark of the "Louis" at each end. Upwards of 200 feet of subterranean wall have also been laid bare within a few days. One wall has been traced running eastwards from the square building which of late has been supposed to have been a market-place. Another wall, sixty-one feet long, has been seen to run parallel with the south side of the quadrangle above-mentioned. A broad road or street has also been laid bare a little to the south of the wall just described.

The *Lincoln and Stamford Mercury* states that, in the spring of the present year, some workmen were employed in digging a drain in Apethorpe Park, a few hundred yards south of the seat of the Earl of Westmoreland, when it was found that they were throwing out some Roman mortar. This circumstance induced his Lordship, who (with Mr. Blashfield, of Stamford) happened to be present, to give orders for the excavation of the pasture land in the vicinity, and in a short time a hypocaust was bared, and subsequently tessellated pavements, baths, various rooms, and a great extent of stone walls showing the "herring-bone" work. His Lordship being desirous of personally watching the progress of the excavations, caused them to be stopped on his sojourning in town during the season, having, previous to his departure, given orders for the strict preservation of those remains of antiquity that had been found. Lord Westmoreland has recently returned to Apethorpe, and, on the men being again employed to excavate the site of the Roman villa, they soon exposed to view another beautiful tessellated pavement, a drawing of which was taken by Lady Westmoreland on Friday last. Walls extending about 120 yards from north to south have now been bared, and, although sufficient progress has not yet been made with the excavations to show the general ground-plan of the building, the discoveries prove it to be the site of a Roman structure of very considerable extent—probably the hunting-seat of a family the head of which held an important post at the neighbouring station at Castor, the Durobrivæ of Antonine's Itinerary. The labours of the workmen, for some time after the discovery was made, were directed in baring the hypocaust and adjacent chambers. The concrete floor over the former was destroyed, but all the pillars that supported it remained: these range in rows from east to west and north to south, there being five in that number of rows eastward of two thick pillars of the same height, and four in each of three rows on the flue side. The pillars (consisting of tiles cemented together) are eight inches square, the cap and base tile of each pillar being larger. The pillars are 16 inches high, and that distance apart. The floor is of concrete, and when found was covered with black sooty matter. The "herring-bone" stone wall near the flue is red from the effects of fire. A flue tile, quite perfect, was found here: it is 14 inches long, 7 wide, and 4 deep: it has a wavy ornament, probably made with a comb-like instrument. It is conjectured that these tiles were used for passing the metal pipe through which was carried hot water to the baths, a use adopted by the Romans to keep the water warm. On the east side of the hypocaust are the baths, and on the south and west sides are chambers, the floors of which are on a level with the floor of the hypocaust. On the north side is a portion of a tessellated pavement, the tesserae (of various colours) of the other parts having been disturbed by the root of a fine oak tree, the spreading branches of which apparently hang over the whole of the Baileum. This tree is said to be about 170 years old. The two compartments or rooms westward of the flue are each eight feet wide, and nearly square: the chamber on the south side of the hypocaust, from which it is divided by a wall 2 feet 4 inches thick, is rectangular. Eastward of the baths are other rooms, which extend to the eastern wall. This portion of the exterior wall extends seventy feet, the south end terminating by a corner stone. The walls of several small chambers have been bared to this point.

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North of the Balneum the eastern wall is more westward, extending 102 feet, and here also a number of chambers have been found; these apartments would probably extend along the eastern side of the Atrium (covered court), and be appropriated to numerous attendants. In the middle of the Atrium was usually another court, surrounded by columns, called the Cavadium; a space in the centre of the roof of this court was left open to the sky, called the Impluvium, through which the rain water fell into the Compluvium, a basin in the middle of the court, whence it flowed into cisterns for domestic use. At Apethorpe have been found two circular cisterns, about five feet deep; and, as these are in the centre of the excavations, it is believed they received the water that flowed from the Compluvium. The two other tessellated pavements that have been found are more northward: one is twenty-four feet from east to west and fourteen feet from north to south, and the other (found on Friday last) is fourteen feet, nearly square; the last-named is twenty inches below the surface, the colours of the tesserae being red and dark blue. It is hoped that a drawing of each will appear in the next annual volume of the associated societies. We believe it is the intention of the Rev. Edw. Trollope, on the occasion of the meeting of the members of the Archdeaconry of Northampton and Lincoln Diocesan Architectural Societies, on Wednesday next, to explain to the visitors, in Lord Westmoreland's park, the general plan of the extensive Roman villas of the ancients, a task he is well qualified to undertake from his extensive knowledge, obtained from an inspection of similar existing remains at Rome and other parts of Italy. The Roman villas consisted of three parts: one called the Urbana, where the master and his family dwelt; another the Rustica, destined for the uses of husbandry; and the third, the Fructuaria, or receptacle for the fruits of the earth. In the choice of situation and aspect the Romans were very particular, the latter requiring peculiar attention, as only by the aspect of the buildings and rooms could they be rendered conveniently habitable in bad weather, glass for windows being then only little known, and its substitutes costly and not in general use. Vitruvius, an architect in the reign of Augustus (who died A.D. 14), has given us the following rules:—The winter triclina (dining-room) and bath should look to the winter's declining sun, because the afternoon light is there useful; besides, the western sun shining therein produces heat, and makes that aspect warm and pleasant in the evening. Bed-chambers and libraries should look to the east, for in these the morning light is required: it is also proper, that the books in the libraries may not decay, for in those that look to the south and west they will be damaged by damps and worms, which the humid winds generate and nourish. The spring and autumn triclina should look to the east, for the windows being then turned from the sun, proceeding westward, render those places temperate at the time they are generally used. The summer triclina should look to the north, because this aspect is not, like the others, rendered hot at the summer solstice; for, being turned from the course of the sun, it remains always cool, and when used is salubrious and pleasant. To the same aspect also should be disposed Pinacotheca (picture rooms), as well as embroidering and painting rooms, that the colours used in the works, on account of the inequality of the light, may remain unchanged. A stream having its rise at Weldon passes through the valley in which the villa at Apethorpe was situate, the water at the present day putting in motion a Roman introduction into this country—a primitive-looking water-mill in the adjoining village of Wood Newton, a sketch of which some of our artists would readily obtain did they know of its existence. Views from this villa would not be extensive, the land on the east and west sides being very high, and the great forest of the Coritani extended from the north side of the Nene as far as Stamford. In these immense woods the wild bull, bear, and wolf roamed, the hunting of which afforded exciting but frequently dangerous sport: bones of wild animals have just been found amongst the long-buried debris at Apethorpe. It is asserted that the Anglo-Norman Earl Warren was the originator of the bull-running at Stamford; but it was the Romans who first practised it in this country, and probably in this neighbourhood.

LITERARY NEWS.

AMONG THE LATE DONATIONS to the fund to relieve the trustees and purchase the lease of the buildings of the London Mechanics' Institution are the names of the Duke of Cleveland, the Marquis of Breadalbane, and Lord Cranworth. The early example of that philanthropic and benevolent man, the late Lord Murray (Lord of Session), was noticed at the time, and now Lady Murray sends 50*l.*, and Miss Burdett Coutts 100*l.*, to the account at Ransom and Co.'s. In the City Messrs. Hanbury have received 100 guineas, recently voted for the purchase of the lease by the Corporation of London.

The *Publishers' Circular* announces that the indefatigable Mr. John Timbs has in the press a volume of "Narratives of Inventors and Discoverers in Science and the Useful Arts," to be illustrated with engravings.

Messrs. Routledge and Co. will shortly re-issue the 8vo. editions of the *Dramatists*, published by the late Mr. Moxon, which series they have recently purchased.

Messrs. Longman are preparing for publication a "Graduated Series of Reading-Lesson Books for Elementary Schools," &c., intended to form a complete course of reading adapted for all classes of English schools. The object of this series is to teach the art of reading in a scientific and systematic manner. The series will consist of five books.

It appears from a Parliamentary return that the cost of printing reports and papers presented to Parliament by command of her Majesty during the Session of 1858 amounted to 29,731*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*; which was thus distributed:—War Department, 2983*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*; India Board, 2169*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*; Admiralty, 201*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; Home Office, 2174*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*; Colonial Office, 767*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*; Treasury, 3289*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*; Board of Trade, 6016*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*; and the Irish Government, 9541*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*. This sum of 29,731*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* is exclusive of the printing ordered by the two Houses, which is, of course, from its voluminous nature, much more costly than that taken cognizance of in the return.

Prince Lucien Bonaparte has printed a catalogue of the works edited by him in the various dialects of Europe—also a list of works now in the press. The more recent works are the *Canticles* in Basque; the Gospel of St. Matthew, in the vulgar dialects of Venetia, Milan, Naples, and Bergamo. Among other labours, the Prince has printed the Song of Solomon in four English dialects—Lowland Scotch, and the dialects of Cumberland, Newcastle, and Westmoreland, preserving, for the use of linguists and historians, the exact state of language in those districts, as spoken by the native population in the reign of Victoria.

The *Reasoner* states that the remains of the poet-politician, Leigh Hunt, were interred in the family grave at Kensal-green Cemetery on Thursday, September 1. The funeral was a strictly private one. The mourners were Mr. Thornton Hunt, Mr. Henry Hunt, and their sons; Mr. Cheltenham, son-in-law of the deceased, and the physician to the family. The death of Leigh Hunt has unloosed the last tie which connected the present with the past circle of distinguished men—Byron, Shelley, Keats, Lamb, and Hazlitt: Byron, Shelley, Hunt, illustrious leaders of thought. The new grave is not one to

remain unmarked by a stone or pillar. The coffin bore this inscription:—"James Henry Leigh Hunt, died August 28, 1859, aged 75." "As I watched the grave being filled up, and all outward and visible trace being obliterated of the last resting place of one who had contributed so much to the instruction and refinement of his race for the past fifty years, I felt that the spot must become sacred in the national memory, and that the countrymen of the poet would not allow his grave to remain unmarked and unhonoured. A suitable memorial, erected by public subscription, is a well-earned acknowledgment of the genius and services of the author of the 'Religion of the Heart.'"

There is a story told that a German, after visiting our Houses of Legislation, made the profound observation, that in the House of Commons some of the members were small-headed men, but that in the Lords they were all so. Of a similarly observant turn of mind seems a correspondent of the *Philadelphia North American*, who, in describing the Boston book sales, says that he has been "struck with the appearance of one or two hundred of book merchants. They are a fine body of men, and with more of the intellectual, literary look than ordinary merchants have. There are some Websterian heads among them, and they certainly evince that their trade is a remarkably good one for the mind."

Referring to the moot question, "Who wrote 'Adam Bede'?" the *Staffordshire Advertiser* says: "We have the means of knowing that the work in question was written by Miss Evans, and it will be interesting to many of our readers to learn that the scene of the book is laid in this county and the adjoining county of Derby, 'Loamshire' representing the former, and 'Stoneyshire' the latter. Treddlestone, the place at which Adam Bede and his brother Seth (assumed names, of course) are said to have resided, is a play on Ellastone, where the real characters in the book lived, and where the grandson of Adam Bede and Dinah Morris, the female Methodist preacher, is now living, and, though not following solely the employment of his grandfather, is engaged in a kindred branch of trade, and possesses many of the sterling qualities of his progenitor. Surely, Ellastone and its vicinity will become famous, and many a tourist passing down the beautiful valley of the Churnet in search of the picturesque will doubtless turn aside to see the old church in which Mr. Irwine preached—to meditate in the locality where Adam and Seth Bede were born, and lived, and died—where Dinah Morris preached from a cart on the Green—where Mr. and Mrs. Poyser lived—the Donnisthorns and Hetty—Bartle Massey, the schoolmaster, and Chad Cranage, the blacksmith; and how many more, taking the volumes with them, will peruse the incidents there narrated, on the spot where they occurred, with increased zest and pleasure."

Lord Ebury has addressed the following letter to the churchwardens of the metropolis:—"Gentlemen,—You may perhaps be aware that it is my intention next year to renew a motion in the House of Peers, which I made last year, but did not then press to a division, for the purpose of inducing that House to address the Queen, praying Her Majesty to appoint a Royal Commission to revise the Book of Common Prayer, with the object of seeing whether it can be made more profitable than it now is for the religious edification and the instruction of the people. The Bishop of London has stated that, in his belief, the greatest difficulty in the way of any, even the slightest, alteration in our services will be the opposition that will be made to any such proposition by the laity. I am unable to say whether this opinion is well founded or not, but it is of the greatest consequence to me that I should know it before I again submit this motion to the House. I shall, therefore, esteem it a great favour if you, who must be considered as the representatives of the laity in the most important portion of the most important diocese in England, will inform me at your early convenience whether, within your knowledge, they may be considered unfavourable to such a measure. I take the liberty of sending herewith some documents, showing various propositions and expressions of opinion concerning liturgical revision, which you may like to be acquainted with; but my principal—indeed, only present—object is to obtain, if I can, something like an estimate of lay feeling in the metropolis in reference to the repugnance to any alteration which they are supposed to entertain.—I have, &c., EBURY."

At a meeting of the Manchester City Council on Wednesday, Mr. H. Rawson moved "That in the opinion of this council, it is desirable that the British Association for the Advancement of Science should be invited to hold their annual meeting for the year 1861 in this city; and that his worship the mayor be requested to attend the meeting of that body, to be held in Aberdeen during the present month, in order to present an invitation on behalf of the corporation of Manchester." It was in consequence of an invitation from the council that the British Association visited Manchester in 1842. As nearly twenty years had elapsed since that time, it was not too soon to invite them again to come to Manchester. It would be necessary that some additional efforts should be made on this occasion, as Newcastle and some other towns were making strenuous exertions to secure the honour of a visit. The Literary and Philosophical Society, the Royal Institution, the Geological Society, and, he believed, the Salford Council, had adopted resolutions similar to the one he had moved, and would send deputations to Aberdeen. He believed that the visit of the Association to this city would be very beneficial to our local institutions. Mr. J. Adeshhead seconded the motion. Alderman Neild said he was mayor when the Association last visited Manchester; and he remembered that the parties who promoted the invitation then were not willing to undertake the labour which the visit entailed. The matter, to be done well, must be taken resolutely in hand by four or five gentlemen of active habits, who would determine to carry it through. He intended to go to Aberdeen, and would be happy to join the Mayor as a deputation. Several other gentlemen having expressed their concurrence in the resolution, it was put, and passed unanimously. This concluded the business of the council.

On Wednesday afternoon a public meeting was held at the Corn Exchange, Gloucester, for the purpose of distributing the certificates awarded at the late examination to the successful candidates. The Rev. Dr. Jenner, Canon of Gloucester, Master of Pembroke College, and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, presided. Dr. Jenner said it had been thought desirable that something like a public meeting should take place, in order to afford some information as to the objects of these examinations. The object of these middle-class examinations was not to supply an ornamental, showy education, but to impart real, substantial, solid learning—not to extend it to the heights or the depths of learning, but to induce the pupil to grasp firmly that which was within his reach, and to raise the character of the teachers and the teaching. Of the candidates in the first instance, nearly two-thirds had failed, the failure being in the absolutely essential daily practical part of education. Some improvement had been effected this year, but still there were failures in the same particular. Taking Gloucester centre, for instance, a number of boys had done well; some had gained distinction, but had failed in spelling. The examiner had the power of certifying where a boy had satisfied in religious topics; but the parents were at liberty if they chose to decline their boys' examination on religious subjects. The secretary read the report of the committee for conducting the examination at Gloucester. It stated that the number of candidates had been 40 against 70 last year at the Cheltenham examination,—viz., 21 senior boys and 19 juniors. Of these, 9 of the seniors and 10 of the juniors passed, being at the rate of 47½ per cent. One-third of the whole number of candidates had been rejected from failure in the elementary part of education;

eight had failed at Gloucester from defective spelling. The only decline in the classes comprising the per-centage of candidates had been in divinity, in which 47½ per cent. only had passed, against 60 per cent. last year.

We gather some important literary intelligence from Messrs. Longman's "Notes on Books." That enterprising firm has in preparation: An edition of "Lalla Rookh," by Tennyson. A new edition of "Pilgrim's Progress," with a preface by the Rev. C. Kingsley, and 120 illustrations engraved on steel and wood from original designs by Charles Bennett. A book of emblems, entitled "Moral Emblems from Jacob Cats and Robert Farley, with Aphorisms, Adages, and Proverbs of all Nations; the illustrations freely rendered from Designs found in Cats and Farley by John Leighton, F.S.A., and engraved under his superintendence," in one volume, square crown octavo, with sixty large illustrations on wood, and numerous vignettes and tail pieces. The emblems and other works of Dr. Jacob Cats, and Sir James Cats, have for two centuries been household books in Holland, and were well known to our forefathers, who highly prized them, both for their moral doctrine, and for the ingenious designs with which Adrian Van De Venne symbolised their teachings. Sir Joshua Reynolds, when a boy, was much influenced by these compositions, of which he made careful copies. Sir W. Beechey, in his Life of Reynolds, states that Sir Joshua's "richest store was Jacob Cats' Book of Emblems, which his grandmother, a native of Holland, had brought with her from that country." The tail pieces are derived from Farley's "Lights, or Moral Emblems," a rare book of poems and primitive woodcuts, printed in London in 1638. A third edition of the Rev. Canon Moseley's "Astro-Theology" is preparing for publication; also a new edition of Mr. McCulloch's "Dictionary, Practical, Theoretical, and Historical, of Commerce and Commercial Navigation," revised and adapted to the present time by the author, and containing much additional information, is nearly ready. The Abbé Domenech has prepared for the press an account of his "Seven Years' Residence in the Great Deserts of North America," which will be published by Messrs. Longman and Co. Sir J. E. Tennent's work on Ceylon, entitled "Ceylon: an Account of the Island, Physical, Historical, and Topographical; with copious Notices of its Natural History, Antiquities, and Productions, by Sir J. Emerson Tennent, K.C.S., LL.D., &c.," is in the press. It will form two volumes octavo, illustrated by numerous maps, plans, and drawings. A new practical work on "Falconry, its Claims, History and Practice," from the pen of Gage Earle Freeman, M.A. ("Peregrine" of the *Field* newspaper) and Captain F. H. Salvin, is preparing for publication. The papers of which it consists were originally written by "Peregrine" for the *Field*, with the view of making English gentlemen familiar with all the details of a sport once so general, though now neglected and nearly forgotten. These papers have been carefully revised; and in preparing them for press, the author had access to Notes drawn up by Captain Salvin, and was also indebted for many valuable hints to the experience of that practised Falconer, who now shares with "Peregrine" the responsibility of this publication. It will be found that the Natural History of the birds treated of—especially with reference to their habits and character—has a prominent place in the book. To the "Falconry" are added some remarks on the training of the Otter and Cormorant, from the pen of Captain Salvin, who writes from his own practice. The Rev. F. O. Morris, author of the "History of British Birds," and numerous other popular books on Natural History, has nearly ready a new work entitled "Anecdotes in Natural History." Mr. H. Tarver, Professor of French, Eton College, has prepared an entirely new elementary French school-book, which will shortly be published, under the title of "Le Début dans l'Etude de la Langue Française." Two new works on Mineralogy and Geology are preparing for publication, by Mr. H. W. Bristow, F.G.S., and of the Geological Survey of Great Britain. The first will be entitled "A Glossary of Mineralogy," and the second "A Glossary of Rocks, explanatory of their Structure and Composition." Mr. John Taylor, author of "Junius Identified," has written a new work entitled "The Great Pyramid: why was it built? and who built it?" forming an octavo volume, to be published early in October. Two new works intended for the use of young persons are preparing for publication by the author of "Amy Herbert." The first is an elementary "Ancient History of Egypt, Assyria, and Persia," on the same plan as the author's "History of the Early Church." The second is a new younger French reading-book, to be entitled "Contes Faciles;" being a series of amusing stories in French, intended to give children an interest in reading when they are beginning to understand the language, and to precede in use "Extraits Choisis" by the same author. The seventh volume of Lord Bacon's works, edited by Messrs. Ellis, Speding, and Heath, will be published in October. It is the second and concluding volume of the division of literary and professional works, and will comprise the fragments entitled "Advertisement touching a Holy War, True Greatness of Britain, Colours of Good and Evil, Helps to the Intellectual Powers;" the Apophthegms so arranged as to distinguish the original from the posthumous collections, and the genuine from the spurious; an account of some collections of a similar character made by Bacon in his early life, and not before published, with extracts; his "Confession of Faith, Prayers, Meditations Sacrae" (with a new translation), and his "Translation of certain Psalms" into English verse: all edited by Mr. Speding. The remainder of the seventh volume will consist of the Professional Works, edited by Mr. Heath; and an index to the two volumes. An English edition of Palleske's "Life of Schiller" is in the press, in two volumes translated by Lady Wallace, and dedicated by permission to Her Majesty the Queen. The fourth series of Mrs. Jameson's "Sacred and Legendary Art," completing the work, is being prepared for publication. It is entitled "The History of Our Lord and of his Precursor St. John the Baptist; with the Personages and Typical Subjects of the Old Testament, as represented in Christian Art," and will be illustrated, uniformly with the other three series, with many etchings and engravings on wood. Mr. W. Odling, M.A., Professor of Practical Chemistry at Guy's Hospital, and secretary to the Chemical Society has prepared for the press a "Manual of Chemistry, Descriptive and Theoretical," which will shortly be published. This work is intended as a strictly elementary text-book, for the use of those lecturers and students who employ, or wish to employ, the unitary system of chemistry, according to which the molecule of water is represented by the formula H₂O. Water thus becomes a unit of comparison to which the majority of oxides, hydrates, acids, salts, alcohols, ethers, &c., can be referred. Moreover, the anomaly of the vapour density of water is hereby obviated, and its volume-equivalent made to correspond with that of other compound bodies. This system has been made the basis of elementary teaching by Professor Brodie at the University of Oxford; by the author at Winchester College, Hants; and by his chief English exponent, Dr. Williamson, at University College, London. It is believed that other chemists, who have fully recognised the merits of the system, and materially aided its development, by their researches, would have adopted it in their public teachings, had there existed any suitable manual to which they could have referred their pupils. A new Progressive Greek Delectus, by the Rev. H. Musgrave Wilkins, M.A., Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, will shortly be published. The plan of this work, suggested by the Rev. Dr. Temple, Head Master of Rugby School, and since approved by many of the first scholastic authorities, is to illustrate every stage of Bishop Wordsworth's Greek Accidence on the principle that a delectus should be a grammar teaching by example. The third and concluding volume of Captain Brialmont's

"Life of the Duke of Wellington," translated with emendations and additions by the Rev. G. R. Gleig, M.A., is now in the press. It will take up the history of the Duke from the Battle of Waterloo, and will represent him as an Ambassador, as a Minister, and as a Citizen. A complete treatise on the Science of Handling, Educating, and Taming all Horses; with a full and detailed Narrative of his Experience and Practice, by John S. Rarey, of Ohio, U.S., will be published in one volume, with many illustrations. This work has been several years in preparation, and contains a complete account of the method adopted by Mr. Rarey with the various animals selected in England and other countries to test the efficacy of his system. The third edition of Capt. Sherrard Osborn's narrative of Capt. McClure's "Discovery of the North-West Passage" will be published in September. Mr. John Chalmers Morton, editor of the *Agricultural Gazette*, of the "Agricultural Cyclopaedia," of the new "Farmer's Almanack," &c., has in preparation a new series of cheap handbooks of the several sections of Farm Practice—each handbook to be complete in itself, and the series to form a handy library of reference for the farmer, the bailiff, and the working man. The first of the series, entitled, "Handbook of Dairy Husbandry, including the Diary of a Dairy Farm," will be published in October.

A visitation was held on Saturday by the Right Hon. Francis Blackburne the Vice-Chancellor of the University and the Archbishop of Dublin, to decide a question raised by Professor Webb, as to the power of the Board of Trinity College to suppress one of the fellowships, vacant in June last. If the question raised by Mr. Webb were decided in his favour, he would succeed to the fellowship which had been suppressed; whilst, if the decision were unfavourable, he will still retain the studentship, value 100*l.* per annum, for seven years, and the Madden prize, value 320*l.* After hearing counsel on both sides, it was arranged, on the suggestion of the Vice-Chancellor, that the counsel on both sides should put their arguments in writing, and submit them to the Visitors, who would decide the question without hearing oral argument. His Lordship observed that the Visitors were very anxious to give Mr. Webb the full benefit of the law.

According to the *Fifehire Journal*, at the meeting of the Town Council of Edinburgh on Tuesday, the 30th ult., the question of the Principalship was again taken up, when twelve voted for and twenty against delay in making the appointment. At the close, Dr. Alexander gave notice of motion for next meeting, on Tuesday, 13th September, that they appoint Dr. Cook of St. Leonard's, St. Andrews.

The *Aberdeen Herald* publishes the following as the programme finally resolved upon for the meeting of the British Association: "On Monday, 12th September, the Mechanics' Hall, Market-street, will be open as the reception room, and afterwards, during the meeting, for supplying lists and prices of lodgings, lists and addresses of members, and for giving information regarding the proceedings of the sections; and gentlemen desiring information on any subject connected with the meeting are requested to make application in this room. On and after Monday, September 12, members, and persons desirous of becoming members or associates, or of obtaining ladies' tickets, are requested to make application in this room. Gentlemen who are desirous to attend the meeting as members or associates are requested to make personal application at the reception room, on and after Monday, September 12, for tickets which admit to all the section and general meetings. Observe that no written application for tickets can be attended to; and without a proper ticket no person is admitted to any of the meetings. The first general meeting will be held in the Music Hall, on Wednesday, September 14, at half-past eight, p.m., when Professor Owen, M.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., &c., will resign the chair, and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort will assume the presidency, and deliver an address. The different sections will assemble in the rooms appointed for them in Marischal College, for the reading and discussion of reports and other communications, on Thursday, September 15; Friday, September 16; Saturday, September 17; Monday, September 19; and Tuesday, September 20, at eleven a.m., precisely. On Thursday evening, September 15, there will be a *conversazione* in the Music Hall, commencing at half-past eight o'clock. On Friday evening, September 16, at half-past eight o'clock, Sir Roderick I. Murchison, G.C., Sc. S., F.R.S., Director-General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, will deliver a discourse on the Geology of the Highlands, in the Music Hall. On Monday evening, September 20, at half-past eight o'clock, in the Music Hall, the Rev. T. R. Robinson, D.D., F.R.S., M.R.I.A., Director of the Armagh Observatory, will deliver a discourse on Electrical Discharges in highly rarified Media. On Tuesday evening, September 19, there will be a *conversazione* at the Music Hall, commencing at half-past eight o'clock. The concluding general meeting will take place in the Music Hall, on Wednesday, September 21, at three, p.m. The proceedings of the general committee, and the grants of money sanctioned by it, will then be stated. Professor Phillips, the Assistant Secretary, will be in Aberdeen in a day or two, to superintend the carrying out of the arrangements. The exhibition of portraits, &c., promise to be complete and very attractive. In addition to what is above intimated, we have pleasure in stating that Messrs. Burns, of Glasgow, have kindly arranged that visitors to the Association from Ireland, who have crossed *via* Belfast and Glasgow, will be franked on their return on producing their Association tickets. It cannot be too widely known, that lodgings, during the week the Association will be here, can be had on very moderate terms. We notice, too, that the proprietors of some of our best country hotels are very properly providing accommodation for those who prefer to pass their nights and mornings in the country. We believe that our local railways are making arrangements to meet the convenience of such parties. We understand that the various public news-rooms in the city are very properly to be thrown open to the members of the British Association during the sitting of the body here.

The goodwill of the *Bengal Hurkaru* newspaper, and of the *New Era* and *Press*, also the presses, types, &c., connected with the above papers, the outstanding bills, the books comprising the late *Hurkaru* library, and the *Bengal Hurkaru* premises, are soon to be sold by public auction. There is also a rumour current that the *Englishman* newspaper is to be sold to another party. Mr. Hurry still conducts the latter journal, and the *Hurkaru* has fallen into the hands of a barrister. The *Mofussilite* is also for sale, and the interest of a paper at Singapore is to be disposed of.

A collection of problems in chess is shortly to be published in America, to which the punning and not inappropriate title of "Chess-nuts" is to be given.

The *New York Churchman* states that the *Boston Critic* is to be the name of a new weekly literary paper to be issued in that city during the present month. To our Transatlantic brother we cry, "Hail!"

Mr. Dickens's story secured by the *New York Ledger* appears at last in that journal, under the title of "Hunted Down," a tale illustrative of life assurance; only a small portion appears each week, as the proprietor's object of course is to make it last as long as possible, to repay him the thousand pounds he is said to have given for the story.

The *Evening Post* of August 16 (U.S. journal), generally a good authority, but in this instance premature, states: "The announcement that Charles Dickens intends to visit this country in the Fall for the collection of a new batch of American Notes is more than mere rumour. The distinguished author is under engagements to give sixty 'Readings,' according to a pre-arranged programme, at various points, for the very reasonable remuneration of twenty-

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five thousand dollars cash at the start, and one-fourth of the net profits of the exhibition." The fact is, we believe, that Mr. Evans, of New York, who has crossed a second time this year on the same errand, has again proved unsuccessful, although increasing his offer to 10,000Z. down.

The *Boston Transcript* records the death of Mr. Moses D. Phillips, the senior partner of the firm of Phillips, Sampson, and Co., of Boston. He was a native of Charlestown, Mass., and was first established in business at Worcester, from whence he removed to Boston, and soon became known for his intelligence, judgment, and executive abilities. In comparatively a short time the firm gained a high reputation at home and abroad. The deceased was much respected by the whole community, and was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends. He was forty-six years of age. A meeting of the booksellers and publishers of Boston was held at the store of Messrs. Little, Brown and Co., "to take some action" in regard to the decease of Mr. Phillips. "Remarks of a pertinent character" having been made, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—"Whereas we have learned with regret of the sudden death of our late friend and co-labourer, Mr. Moses D. Phillips, therefore—Resolved, that we have always recognised in him the character of an honest, faithful man; that we cherish his memory with respect, and that in his death we have lost an intelligent and useful member of the trade. Resolved, that we sympathise with his widow and children in the great loss which they have sustained, and commend them to His care who is the Father of the fatherless and the widow's God. Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his widow and to his late partners. Resolved, that we close our places of business during the funeral services."

An American admirer of Mr. Martin Farquhar Tupper offers the following tribute to his genius in the *New York Journal of Commerce*:—"Messrs. Editors.—When Martin F. Tupper, the English poet, was in this country, I had the pleasure of a visit from him at my house, and of forming an acquaintance with him. I found him a pleasant, genial, and intelligent man, an admirer of our institutions, and a well-wisher of our country's prosperity. He is undoubtedly a man of high moral principles, and of exemplary purity of life. His genius and talent have never been prostituted to base and unworthy purposes. The light of domestic life spreads its charm over him. Being solicited for a remembrance, he gave me the following effusion of his fancy, which indeed is less a creation of fancy, than a copy from the brilliant original. May England ever reflect the lustre of a good example on all the courts of Europe.

HOME.

BY MARTIN F. TUPPER.

I foraged all over this joy-dotted earth,
To pick its best nosegay of innocent mirth,
Tied up with the hands of its wisdom and worth:
And lo! its best treasure,
Its innermost pleasure,
Was always AT HOME.
I went to the palace, and there my fair Queen
On the arm of her husband did lovingly lean,
And all the dear babes in their beauty were seen:
In spite of the splendour,
So happy and tender,
For they were AT HOME.

An American paper has the following very ungallant speculation: "Are old maids' prejudices against marriage with poets and novelists, and writers generally, built on any ground of reason? You remember how unhappy was Byron's marriage. Shelley's was no better. Milton's three marriages were all unhappy. Campbell's was wretched every way. What an angelic patience Tom Moore's wife possessed! How often must her heart have been wrung by husband as well as children! You know how unfortunately all turned out. Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer is separated from his wife. Mr. Charles Dickens has parted from his wife. Mrs. Norton has quitted her husband. Mrs. Fanny Kemble has fled herself. Rogers, Pope, Macaulay, Hume, Gibbon, all remained bachelors—most wisely. Coleridge left his wife to starve. Charles Lamb kept out of the noose. Addison married, and found consolation only in the bottle; and, by a strange coincidence, Lord Stowell (so closely resembling Addison in many particulars) lived happily until, late in life, he married a lady bearing the same title as the woman who poisoned Addison's last years. Swift never married. Bolingbroke quarrelled and parted with his wife. Neither Pitt nor Fox was ever married. Irving is unmarried. Both of Sheridan's marriages were unhappy. Shakespeare's wife is supposed to exhibit evidence of an unhappy marriage." [We are happy to say, however, that there are many admirable exceptions to this. Luther married happily, though he did jocularly say that he liked his wife next to his *Commentary on Galatians*; Bacon was a happy Benedict; old Sam Johnson preserved an affectionate remembrance of his wife, and religiously kept the anniversary of her death with sorrowful observance to his dying day. In our own day there are innumerable instances of happy marriages, even where literary excellence has been attained by both husband and wife.—ED. CRITIC.]

According to the Italian papers, Mr. Panizzi, of the British Museum, has just passed through Turin, on his way to Parma and Modena. Mr. Panizzi is a native of Bressello, in Modena, and his fellow-countrymen proposed to elect him as a deputy to the National Assembly of Modena, but he refused. His object in coming to Italy was to visit his native place, and to thank his fellow-countrymen; but some of the Turin papers ascribe his visit to another cause, and say that he is an agent of the British Government.

BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

Adams's (Rev. H. C.) *New Latin Delectus*, 4th edition, 12mo, 2s. 6d. cloth.
Almonst a Heroine, by the Author of *Charles Ancher*, 4s. 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d. cloth.
Bennett's (Mary) *Never Mind, or the Lost Home*, 18mo, 1s. 6d. cloth gilt.
Bonomi's (C.) *Edith Grey, or Ten Years Ago*, folscep 8vo. 1s. boards.
Brown's (S. B.) *Companion to the New Bible Musket*, 2nd edit. crown 8vo. 2s. 6d. cloth.
Burnett's (A.) *Tillage a Substitute for Manure*, illus. by the Principles of Tull, 12mo. 5s. cl.
Chastelain's (Mme. de) *Right and Wrong*, coloured illustrations, 4to, 1s. 6d. boards.
College (The) *Classic Atlas for Schools and Families*, Imperial 8vo. 12s. half-bound.
Caron's (J.) *First French Class-book*, Key to, 12mo. 1s. cloth.
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